

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 267

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

NO BULGAR-SERB COMPLICATIONS ARE EXPECTED

Outside Influences Being Brought to Bear on the Opposing Nations

DEMANDS MADE ON BULGAR GOVERNMENT

Street Demonstrations Take Place in Capitals of Both Contending Parties

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

BELGRADE, Oct. 10.—In Sofia this morning there was a big demonstration of Macedonian refugees in the presence of the son of W. E. Gladstone—the man who more than any other was responsible for the liberation of Bulgaria from Turkey—as a protest against Serbia. In Belgrade at the same time a long procession of Serbians manifested their extreme indignation against Bulgaria for harboring the Macedonian revolutionary organization which commits outrages in Serbia. The simultaneous public manifestation of the bitter feelings of the two antagonistic racial groups, Serbians and Bulgarian Macedonians, is one of the many indications showing what an extremely serious situation has suddenly arisen in the Balkans, after the strenuous efforts on the part of Belgrade and Athens to reach a reconciliation with Sofia. During the last few days the feelings of Serbia have been so tense that there has been a talk of war. Some of the aggressive elements have even desired to disregard the official restraints and to cross the Bulgarian frontier, for the viewpoint of all Jugoslavs is that if Bulgaria cannot destroy the base of the revolutionary organization, which they say is in Bulgaria, then Jugoslavia will have to do it for her.

Thanks, however, to the helpful influence of the English Minister here, as well as the commendable restraint of the Belgrade press and the moderation of the Jugoslav Government, it is expected that no serious international complications will follow the present tension unless new revolutionary acts shall occur in Macedonia, in which case Serbian indignation against Bulgaria may, it is felt, get out of hand. Public opinion here attributes the terroristic activity in South Serbia to the intrigues of Italy, which is alleged to be working to prevent an understanding among the Balkan States.

Ljubomir Nesibich, the Jugoslav Minister at Sofia, has made certain demands on the Bulgarian Government which have not been divulged to the public, but undoubtedly these include the prohibition of all activity on the part of the Macedonian revolutionary organizations in Bulgaria. Perhaps the abolition of Macedonian daily and periodical publications, Jugoslavia's answer will depend largely on the advice received from Austria and Italy. All diplomatic difficulties will be overcome if the revolutionary acts cease.

France and Great Britain Both Watching Closely Situation in the Balkans

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 10.—France and England are watching closely the situation created in the Balkans by the persistent incursions of the Bulgarian comitadis into Macedonia and the assassination of the Jugoslav General Kovatchevitch. Italy is par-

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British Woman Claims World Altitude Record

By Manchester, Eng., Oct. 10
MRS. ELLIOTT LYNN, Great Britain's first woman air pilot, claims to have created a new world's altitude record for light airplanes when her plane reached the height of 19,000 feet. This altitude was recorded in a sealed barograph.

WHEAT BATTLE BEING WAGED BY ITALIANS

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

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MARCONI SEES GREATER SPEED BY RADIO BEAM

Sending of 2000 Words a Minute Will Be Possible, Inventor Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Development of a directional beam system of wireless telegraphy capable of sending messages at a speed of 2000 words a minute is predicted by Senator Guglielmo Marconi, who has just arrived in New York after an absence of five years.

The inventor, on his voyage to America, conducted a demonstration which is believed to have established a new record for distance transmission by radio between two short-wave stations. From the steamship *Conte Biancamano* of the Lloyd Sabaudo, Senator Marconi dispatched a lengthy press despatch to Rome. It was put on the air when the steamship was off Fire Island and was sent at a speed of 250 words a minute. This speed, Senator Marconi said, is the fastest which is as yet practical.

Senator Marconi, who will remain in the United States for two weeks, made the trip to study the recent developments in radio made by American engineers. Progress in this country, he said, is far ahead of all other nations. The develop-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner by Edward T. Gray, British General Secretary to Boston, Commander-in-Chief of the Bermuda and West Indies Station, and officers, 573 Hammond Street, Boston.

Free public lectures on Christian Science by members of the Board of Trusteeship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., one entitled "Christian Science and the Ideal Church," by Bails Knapp, S. B., under the auspices of the Board of Christian Science Trustees, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury. Tickets, 50 cents. The lecture is given by Dr. C. S. B. under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in the church, Forest Street Food Fair, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 10, continues through Oct. 22.

Open night, Harvard College Observatory, Full Moon and the Eclipse," by Dr. W. J. Fisher, 7:45.

Reception to foreign students, Harvard Club, 6:30. "The Story of the Hudson," Phillips Brooks House, 7:30.

Annual reception to new members of the academic staff at Wellesley College, by Dr. Ellen P. Pendleton, president, Power Court, 8. Convention of the National Stationers' Association, Hotel Statler, continues throughout.

Third of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Lowell Institute on "Leaves of Grass," by Dr. W. J. Fisher, 7:45. "The Story of the Hudson," Phillips Brooks House, 7:30.

Meeting of Manlius School alumni, Boston City Club, dinner, 6:20.

Annual meeting of the Fellowship, New Church, vestry, 156 Bowdoin Street, 8.

Address, "Novel Adventures," by Miss Mizo De Rosario, Altrus Club, 8:20.

Theatres

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10 (Special)—What might have been a famous "backyard" political contest reminiscent of Ohio's front porch campaign of a few years back—over who was to be Kansas' favored son in the 1928 Republican convention—will fail to materialize now that Arthur Capper, junior United States Senator, has deferred to Charles Curtis, senior Senator, in respect to possible presidential aspirations.

Literally, the backyard stage is as here, all ready for such a contest, as the two senators both live in Topeka, on the same street. Their houses are on adjacent corners, just across a block from each other. In the rare intervals when they are not occupied in Washington the two senators can discuss matters of state across the street as they inspect their individual flower gardens in their well-kept backyards.

Mr. Curtis has to support his claim to national honors nearly 35 years of service in Washington, 15 years in the House, and nearly 20 years in the United States Senate, where he now holds the position of majority party floor leader. Mr. Capper has been in Congress but eight years, but

in that time has become recognized farm bloc leader.

Any thought of a home town presidential campaign was dispelled, however, when Mr. Capper announced he would not permit his name to go before the convention and asked that the Kansas delegation line up solidly for Mr. Curtis.

In his own personal, "I do not choose to run," declaration, Mr. Capper urged, "I can see no reason why Kansas should not send a delegation pledged to Senator Curtis. He stands very high in the esteem of many party leaders of the Nation, and it would be a fine compliment to him to give him the delegation from his home State. Such a thing would meet my approval."

He has gone actively into the campaign for his neighboring Senator by becoming a vice-president in the "Curtis for President" Club, which was organized last week in Topeka.

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Saratoga Pageant Portrays Revolution's Turning Point

Battle Scenes Are Re-enacted on Mammoth Scale—Historical Societies' Achievement

BEMIS HEIGHTS, N. Y. (Special Correspondence) — To commemorate the turning point of the American Revolution, the most imposing historical drama New York State has ever seen has just been enacted here before the 100,000 spectators who filled the sloping hillside of the natural amphitheater, where 180 years ago, Oct. 7, 1777, was fought the Battle of Saratoga.

Besides the 40,000 people for whom seats had been erected, multitudes held every available point of vantage. State troopers constantly had to gallop around the edge of the "stage," which extended almost as far as the eye could see, to drive away crowds that interfered with the movements of the more than 6000 actors in the pageant.

The climax of the day was the re-enactment of the actual encounter between the British, Hessians and Indians on one side, and the Colonial troops on the other. For these parts, hundreds of soldiers of the National Guard of the State of New York were impressed into service and appropriately costumed for their respective parts.

Brig.-Gen. Ransom H. Gillett of Albany, commanding the 53d Infantry of the State troops, impersonated Lieut.-Gen. John Burgoyne, riding at the head of the red-coated troops as they advanced in three columns from the British base far to the north of the field of action.

"Voice of Saratoga"

At intervals the "voice of Saratoga" spoke the lines of the pageant which was written by Josephine Wilhelm Wickes of Buffalo. By the use of loudspeakers, the words of the composition, in verse, were plainly audible to the throng.

It was a rarely beautiful scene as the descending sun shot its level rays across the "great ravine" where some of the sternest fighting occurred and shone fully on the three columns of soldiers, most of them red-coated. As the British column, preceded by Indian scouts, advanced down the steep side of the ravine field artillery began to thunder. The opposite side of the gully became smoke-covered. The infantry kept up desultory firing, the rifles of the scouts being never still, until the first troops reached as far south as the fence that marked the southernmost advance of Burgoyne.

There the red-coats fired by volleys. Up to that time the American troops had not been seen. The advancing in the Colonial type of fighting, firing and loading, each man for himself. The first line of the British broke, retreated and sought cover. The second line retreated. The artillery on the rim of the ravine fell into the hands of the Americans. The day was won, and silence fell upon the valley.

Surrender Ceremonies

For the surrender ceremonies the Colonial troops were drawn up in double line, while General Burgoyne and his staff rode between them on magnificent horses. The surrender was carried out according to historic account. Then the defeated army headed by its band, playing "The British Grenadiers," marched gallantly away. The Colonials retired to their camp to the fifes and drums of "Yankee Doodle."

While this was the climax of the action, the other episodes of the drama were almost equally stirring. The tale was unfolded in five episodes. The first—"A New Salt in the Making" was introduced by symbolic dances beautifully done by several hundred girls from Skidmore College at Saratoga Springs under the direction of Miss Portia Mansfield. "The March of Conscience" embraced a march of Pilgrim, Puritan, Dutch, Quaker, Huguenot, German, Palatine, Covenanter, Catholic, Welsh, Scotch-Irish and Cavalier picturesquely costumed, most brilliant procession.

This colorful scene was enacted in the singing of the "Adventurers' Hymn" written for the occasion by Tertius VanDyke to music composed by Elmer A. Tidmarsh, organist and choirmaster of Union College. Mr. Tidmarsh directed the choir of more than 1000 singers composed of members of musical organizations from Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Saratoga Springs, Ballston Spa, Schuylerville, Corinth, Greenwich, Stillwater, Glens Falls and Hudson Falls.

Culminating Observance

The pageant of Saratoga represents the culmination of a year of observations of the military events of 1777. These included the sesquicentennial of the Constitution of the State of New York, the Battle of Oriskany at Rome, and the Battle of Bennington at Walloomsac. It represents the effort of the State of New York to recognize in a more formal and substantial manner the Revolutionary events which were enacted within its borders.

The late Louis M. King of Schenectady, president of the Mohawk Valley Historical Society, started in 1925 the collection of the purchase of the battlefields of the Revolution by the State. He secured subscriptions enough to buy the field at Oriskany. With Assemblyman Burton D. Edmund of Saratoga County and W. Pierpont White of Utica, he secured the co-operation of Elihu Root, Senators Wadsworth and Copeland, and former Secretary of State Hughes.

A splendid chapter of achievement has been written in two years. Battlefields have been bought, their landmarks have been restored, monuments have been erected and memorial observances of the character of that at Saratoga held. These results are largely due to the work of the historical societies and the unselfish civic service of individuals such as Mayor Slingerland of Mechanicville who had lived near the Bemis Heights battlefield all his life and who had agitated for its purchase as a State park for a long time, and Adolph S. Ochs whose labors are being directed, along with Governor Smith's, to the purchase of the remaining 2000 acres of the Saratoga terrain.

Governors Are Guests

A distinguished group of guests was entertained by the State of New

CALLES FORCES SEEK REBELS IN VERA CRUZ HILLS

Government Reports Gomez Band Is Only Organized Opposition Remaining

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 10 (AP)—Mexico's military revolt, launched as a nation-wide uprising, has entered its second week with only one rebel band of consequence in the field, and

that hunted through the hills of Vera Cruz by overwhelming federal forces, according to Government reports.

Gen. Francisco Serrano and many of his supporters have been captured and executed under President Calles' campaign for stern suppression of the insurrection. Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, named as the other chief in the revolt, with General Hector Almada and their little army reported to contain not more than 2000 men, are pursuing what the Government declares is a forlorn hope.

Generals Gomez and Almada have maneuvered their slender forces cleverly, avoiding direct battle with the numerous federal troops.

Some reports say 10,000—seeking them. Military men say it is possible they may prolong their activities for months, dividing their followers into small bands which can evade pursuit in the wild mountainous country of central Vera Cruz. Others believe the leaders are seeking to reach the coast, and thus escape, leaving their followers to disperse.

Small groups of armed men in other states have increased their activities, taking advantage of the withdrawal of federal troops for the operations against the Gomez-Almada army, but it is stated that these are not properly classed as bandits.

Four generals of division have been added to the list of those named by the Government as insurrectionists. They are Luis Gutierrez, Jacinto Trevino, Cesario Castro and Francisco Robeto.

Train service, although irregular,

has been resumed on both the national lines and the interoceanic rail-

ways between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, thus contributing to the nor-

malization of the situation. The de-

parture of General Obregon, the only

remaining presidential candidate,

and the atmosphere of quietude at

military headquarters in Mexico

City are accepted as convincing proof

that the Mexican people in this re-

gion at least that the revolution has

failed.

The aviators are separating the

Paris-Buenos Aires route into four

laps. Their first stop is expected to

be St. Louis (Senegal), about 3000

miles. From there they take the

Atlantic in one wing to Pernambuco,

225 miles. Then overland to Bra-

zil's capital, Rio de Janeiro, with a

pause there, continuing to Buenos

Aires. The Brazil-Uruguay-Argentine

stretch of the journey is 2500 miles,

making a grand total from Paris of

about 8000 miles.

The route taken by Costes and Le

Brix is that laid down in the contract

signed by the French Latécoëre Com-

pany and the governments of France

and interested South American re-

publics for an air mail service be-

tween Paris and their capitals, which

is to be inaugurated within the new

year.

Experimental trips will be made

this fall, although a steamer will be

substituted for the plane to begin with

across the Atlantic. Costes and Le

Brix, however, will be setting the

pace for the regular air service of

tomorrow from Paris to Buenos

Aires, conducted entirely by air.

FRENCH AIRMEN BEGIN FLIGHT TO BUENOS AIRES

Route Divided Into Four Laps—First Stop to Be St. Louis, Senegal

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 10—A flight destined to blaze the trail for the first transatlantic air mail service commenced this morning when the French aviators, Dieudonné Costes and Lieutenant Le Brix, left Le Bourget airfield on the outskirts of Paris in their 600-horsepower Breguet biplane for Buenos Aires. This machine, named by them "Nungesser-Coll," is the same one in which Costes and Le Brix, in October last year, broke the world's nonstop record at that time, by flying from Paris to Djakar, 3400 miles. It is also the same airplane with which they have been flying suitable weather during the past weeks for trying a Paris-New York flight.

The aviators are separating the Paris-Buenos Aires route into four laps. Their first stop is expected to be St. Louis (Senegal), about 3000 miles. From there they take the Atlantic in one wing to Pernambuco, 225 miles. Then overland to Brazil's capital, Rio de Janeiro, with a pause there, continuing to Buenos Aires. The Brazil-Uruguay-Argentine stretch of the journey is 2500 miles, making a grand total from Paris of about 8000 miles.

If the Government, moreover, commences to raise taxes on the ground that owing to reparations it cannot cover its deficit in any other way this will undoubtedly arouse large sections of the population against the Dawes scheme, whereby the Reich's demand for a revision will also be supported.

Seymour Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, however, some time ago drew the Reich's attention to its ever-increasing expenditure.

In view of the new developments in Germany's finances, political circles naturally are awaiting Mr. Gilbert's next report with great interest, if not anxiety.

TEN COAL COMPANIES RAISE MINERS' WAGES

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 10 (Special)—

The 10 largest coal mining companies of Colorado have followed the recent example of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company in increasing the wages of coal miners. The new wage schedule is \$6.20 a day with proportionate increase for miners working on the tonnage basis. The raise averages 68 cents a day per miner.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 miners will enjoy the wage boost of the following companies: Crested Butte Mining Company, Fraker Coal Com-

pany, Hayden Brothers Coal Company, Keystone Coal Company, Temple Fuel Company, Calumet Coal Mining Company, Moffat Mining Company, Sunnyside Mining Company, Canon Reliance Coal Company, Victor American Fuel Company and the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

DEFICIT LIKELY IN REICH BUDGET

Germans Expect It Will Aid Claim for Revision of Dawes Agreement

By Wireless

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The Reich budget may show a deficit this year, despite the fact that the tax revenues are considerably higher than originally expected, Hermann Fischer, member of the Democratic Reichstag Party declared in a speech in South Germany. This year the deficit once more might be covered by reserves in the hands of the Reich. In future, however, the Reich may be compelled to increase taxation for this.

Herr Fischer said that the recent increase in salaries of state officials was partly responsible for the deficit. The deficit in the Reich naturally will have a considerable bearing on Germany's attitude toward the Dawes scheme. A slight deficit undoubtedly will assist the Reich's claim for a revision of the Dawes Agreement, which it cannot demand as long as its revenues are greater than its expenses.

If the Government, moreover, commences to raise taxes on the ground that owing to reparations it cannot cover its deficit in any other way this will undoubtedly arouse large sections of the population against the Dawes scheme, whereby the Reich's demand for a revision will also be supported.

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OLD OVERLAND STAGE RETURNS TO PACIFIC IN MODERN DRESSING

No Creaking Wheels and Dust Cloud, but Purring Motor and Swish of Rubber

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—The overland stage is about to return to California.

Not the old coach behind a six-horse team, cramping its passengers into close quarters and subjecting them to bad roads, bad food and worse hotels for a journey of many days but motor-carpous that will travel at an average speed of 40 miles an hour, where the passengers recline in overstuffed leather chairs, may telephone his order for a meal to the coach kitchen as he listens to the coach radio and watches the highway glide swiftly past.

The new line will run between California and St. Louis, and is projected from the western end by a company which already operates a network of motor stages from Canada to Mexico and east to El Paso, Tex.

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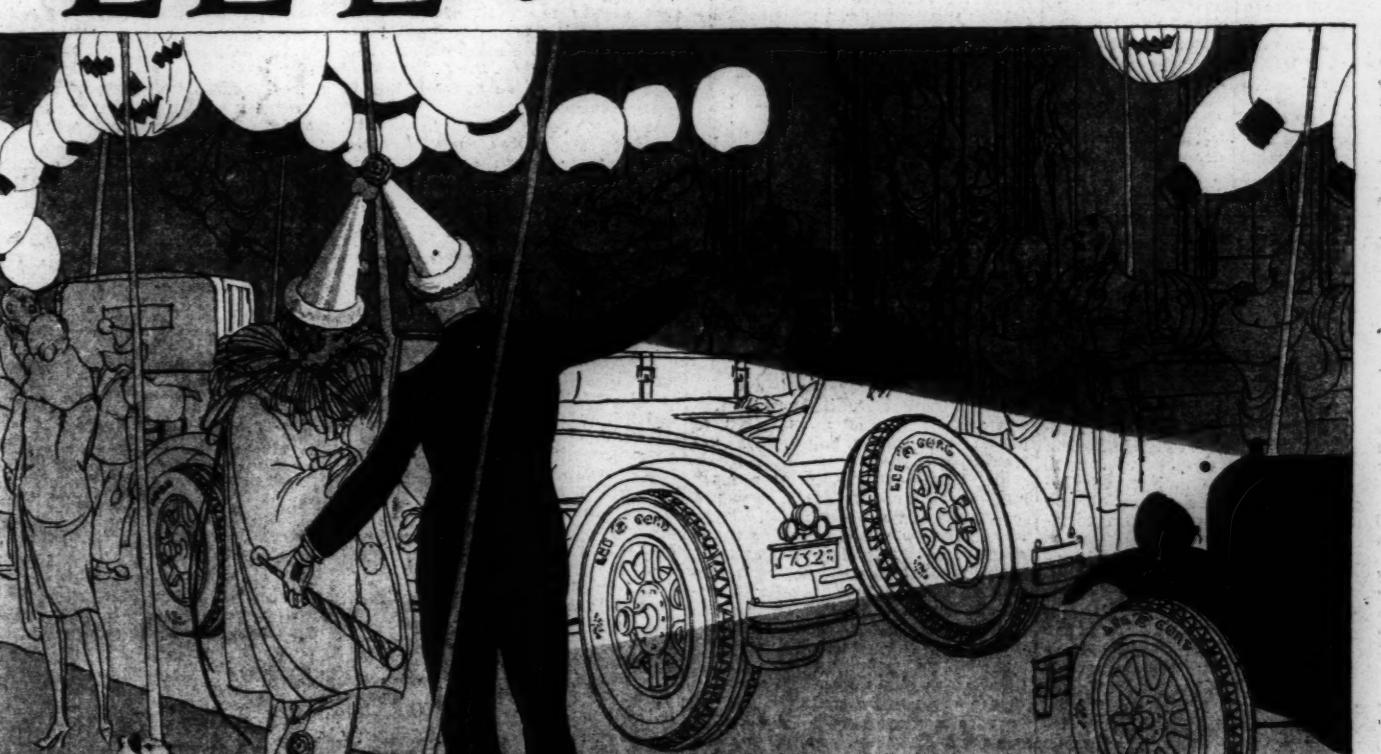
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FEWER STRIKES PROVE BETTER LABOR FEELING

Survey Shows Public Wins Through Improved Industrial Relations

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Improved relations between employers and workers in the United States were reflected in a decrease in the number of strikes during the last four years—compared with the previous eight-year period, according to a survey by the building economic research bureau of the American Bond and Mortgage Company.

The survey finds that the public has been the largest beneficiary of increased harmony in industrial relations for, as usual, "it is the public that pays the bill." Of the \$14,000,000 cost of 28,000 industrial disputes in the United States during the last 12 years, the public's share was 81.8 per cent, while the workers bore 14.3 per cent of the total cost and employers only 3.8 per cent, according to the survey.

Labor's Losses Offset

And while the public's losses were nearly five times larger than the aggregate loss to employers and employees, the survey finds that "Labor's losses were largely offset by a money wage increase of about 110 per cent, which, when considered in relation to the cost of living, represented a 22 per cent gain in buying power," and that "employers' losses were also somewhat retrieved by large increases in profits during recent years."

Losses to the public through industrial strikes amounted to only \$1,963,000,000 for the years 1923-1926 inclusive, while for the eight years from 1915 to 1922 they aggregated \$3,569,061,000, according to the survey.

The report declares that these figures "may be considered conservative" and that "the costs shown are of course largely direct, the indirect costs being impossible to estimate."

"The study revealed that since 1919, the greatest strike year in the history of the country," the report continues, "relations between employers and workers have continued to improve until today the continuity of production is being disturbed by relatively few industrial disputes."

New York Has Most Strikes

New York heads the list with a total of 3496 strikes in the 12 years under review, or approximately 12 per cent of all the labor disputes in the country. Chicago was second, with 877; Boston third, with 633; Philadelphia, 630; Newark, 356; Cleveland, 389; St. Louis, 374; San Francisco, 277; Baltimore, 305; Buffalo, 261; Detroit, 237; Pittsburgh, 232; Rochester, N. Y., 233, and Cincinnati, 234.

"The largest number of disputes was in the building industry," the report says, "which reported 4472 strikes of 15.52 per cent of all those recorded. The clothing industry was second with 3548, or 12 per cent of all strikes reported, and the metal trades were third with a total of 2437 strikes, or 11 per cent of all strikes."

"As to the causes of the various strikes the study showed that of the total number 8991 or 31 per cent were for increased wages, 2047 or 7 per cent were against wage cuts and 1891 or 6 per cent were for union recognition. The other disputes were for various causes, such as nonpayment of wages, employment of non-union men, discrimination."

NO BULGAR-SERB CRISIS EXPECTED

(Continued from Page 1)

particularly active, and, indeed, is accused in some quarters of readiness to stir up strife. Aristide Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain have discussed the tension, but the proposal for the convocation of the League of Nations, with a view to intervention, is premature.

The various governments are keeping themselves informed through their representatives, hoping to direct negotiations which will be sufficient. General, an optimistic note has been struck. It is now announced that martial law will be declared by Bulgaria in the border provinces, thus preventing further outrages. This answer to the Jugoslavian demand is said to indicate a pacific disposition.

But it should be noted that this step cannot be taken without the authority of Parliament, which is not sitting, and it is hinted that the Premier, André Lapietcheff, may be displaced by a more Nationalist politician. Bulgarian Conservatives are friendly toward Italy, which in certain circumstances might throw itself against Jugoslavia.

The Matrix declares that no political conflict exists since Jugoslavia cannot hold Bulgaria responsible. It is merely police operations which are required. If, however, it behaves sensibly, no damage will arise, but these Jugoslavian troubles may serve as an excuse for foreign ambitions.

It must be confessed that Italy is criticized even by those who deplore the constant attacks of the French Radical press on Fascism. King Boris, by a mere coincidence, is traveling in Italy. The Italian doctrine which holds that treaties must be modified in accordance with the growth or decline of the nations to which they apply, helps to keep Balkanic aspirations alive, while the Italian newspaper comments remain anti-Jugoslav and regard the profound cause of the unrest as lying in the attribution of Jugoslavia to Jugoslavia.

The Temps denounces the sensational rumors regarding ultimatums and preparations for a diplomatic rupture. On the contrary, the governments are showing moderation and prudence. Whenever there is the slightest incident in central Europe and the Balkans, a number of news agencies immediately send out a series of the gravest statements,

partly it may be presumed, with a political purpose, partly with a false sense of journalistic enterprise. It is perhaps this reckless dissemination of doubtful information and the tendentious commentary which constitutes the real peril to the peace of Europe. Happily there is every reason to hope that the present difficulties will be settled in a friendly fashion.

Fascist Press Evinces

Hostility to Serbia
By Wireless via Post Telegraph from Halifax

ROME, Oct. 10.—The crisis in the relations of Jugoslavia and Bulgaria is being followed with the greatest interest in Italy, although the situation is not viewed pessimistically, as joint action by the great powers will certainly prevent any further complications in that troubled sector. The attitude of the Fascist press is generally hostile to Jugoslavia, whose dealing with the Macedonian question calls for the strongest criticism.

Lavoro d'Italia urges the great powers to watch the Balkan situation with the greatest attention, "for it is now impossible to re-discuss the terms of the peace treaties, and if the errors made after war can only be remedied by another war, nevertheless, it is absolutely necessary to repeat the justices already perpetrated should seem as pretext for new injustices."

Jugoslavia, adds the same newspaper, has not yet solved the Macedonian problem, and if unable to do so, she must suffer the consequences of her action. For no motive, concludes Lavoro, must Belgrade take advantage of these episodes to place Bulgaria in a false position.

SCHOOL BUDGET CUT CRITICIZED

Too Many Parades, New York Education Association Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A protest against the Board of Estimate and Apportionment's action in slashing the school budget and its delay in approving the \$14,000,000 item for increasing teachers' salaries has just been made public by the Public Education Association of the City of New York.

The memorandum calls attention to the city's "lavish and spectacular expenditures for its recurring 'welcoming' programs, for parades, banquets and engraved invitations," and declares that "it seems a trifle over-thrifty" for the board to cut out an item of \$13,000 for 15 additional ungraded classes, considering that a recent survey showed a need for 243 such additional classes.

"If the board is merely postponing approval of the \$14,000,000 item for teachers' salaries because the salary schedules have not yet been submitted by the Board of Education," it continues, "its action is fully justified."

The communication urges also that necessary funds be appropriated to publish the results of a school survey which cost \$40,000, and which for two years "has been reposing in the pigeonholes of the Board of Education."

GROUPS ASK REPEAL OF CAPITAL PENALTY

New York Legislature Will Face Question Again

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Abolition of capital punishment is to be urged upon the legislature at the next session by Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, and by the League to Abolish Capital Punishment, which has already started a campaign of public education against the extreme penalty.

Mr. Lawes will speak at a mass meeting to be held late this month in Buffalo, and Dr. George W. Kirchner, formerly warden of Sing Sing, and Dr. Garrison H. Frank, P. Walsh and others will speak at meetings to be held in Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, and other cities in the northern part of the State.

Governor Smith will be urged to make a straightforward plea to the Legislature and individual members of the Legislature will be appealed to with a view that they give the subject serious and careful thought. The same campaign will be carried to the people.

MANITOBA'S TELEPHONE SYSTEM

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Manitoba's government-owned telephone system continues to reflect its successful operation in increased earnings. In a report covering the first nine months of the fiscal year, earnings of the system are shown as \$176,926, an increase of \$39,719 over the earnings for the corresponding period of last year. Figures covering the installation of new instruments indicate that 90 per cent of the new telephones have been placed in residences. There are now 45,095 subscribers in Winnipeg.

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partly it may be presumed, with a political purpose, partly with a false sense of journalistic enterprise.

It is perhaps this reckless dissemination of doubtful information and the tendentious commentary which constitutes the real peril to the peace of Europe. Happily there is every reason to hope that the present difficulties will be settled in a friendly fashion.

British Sovereign Inquires After Visitors' Welfare—Shake Hands With All

LONDON, Oct. 10. (AP)—To have King George himself ask if everything possible had been done to make their visit enjoyable was the distinction which beffited the American Legion "good will" party when it was received at Buckingham Palace today.

Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassador, headed the delegation and presented Howard P. Savage, retiring Legion commander, to King George and Queen Mary. The sovereigns shook hands with Mr. Savage and the King said he hoped that all the Americans had had a good time in England, adding with a smile, that if they had not he would like to know the reason why.

After entering the palace by the inner court, the American Legion party passed through the great green drawing room to the throne room where the King and Queen shook hands with the members individually, making a full hour for the reception.

American Legionnaires to the number of 250 were the guests of Admiral Earl Beatty, the Countess Beatty at their beautiful home the Priory, Regent's Park. Countess Beatty was formerly Miss Ethel Field, daughter of the late Marshall Field of Chicago.

Legions Farewell Message

Mr. and Mrs. Houghton assisted in receiving the guests, while among those present was Lady Spencer Churchill, head of the women's section of the Interallied Federation of Ex-combatants.

The eighth annual convention of this federation was held in London, American and other delegates attending. Nicola San Sansoni of Naples was appointed president of the federation for 1928.

On the eve of the departure of the American Legionnaires, Mr. Savage issued a farewell message to the British Legion, expressing in behalf of the Legion its deep appreciation of the welcome accorded them. In his message he says:

"The sincerity of Great Britain's reception has gone beneath the usual formalities. We shall carry back with us, to cherish always, warmest memories of the British Empire's friends. The Legion's official tour had but one motive—that of good will. Truly we shall take back home with us a sympathetic understanding of Great Britain and her people and an abiding admiration for the indomitable British pluck which had enabled her to cope with post-war problems and find such a successful solution for them."

FILM INDUSTRY UNDER INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1)
mony supporting its finding. It should be understood, it is made clear, that the action against the Paramount organization was in essence a test case, as the several corporations of motion picture producers that supply the bulk of important film entertainments, admittedly, are all committed to block-booking practices. In effect, then, the order issued to Paramount is an order issued to the whole industry.

It remains only to be seen whether or not the exhibitors will make known their views as forcibly as the several corporations of motion picture producers that supply the bulk of important film entertainments, admittedly, are all committed to block-booking practices. In effect, then, the order issued to Paramount is an order issued to the whole industry.

The exhibitors have protested against block-booking to the extent of discussing the advisability of calling a film buyers' strike.

The exhibitors declare that they are not allowed to suppress the dull and trashy pictures, even after they have bought them. Even if willing to do so, they declare it is fundamentally unfair to the good name of their business to be compelled to show good films and poor films alike.

They are not allowed even in this discretion, they maintain, private enterprise is damaged by trust methods, and the exhibitor loses the confidence of the public.

Some 200 delegates are expected at the conference, representing three groups: producers, distributors and independent exhibitors. Great care is taken to see that the new loose printing

followed and her first year's royalties were \$45,000, a sum which has been exceeded in the ensuing years. With the business on such a satisfactory basis Miss Cockcroft has gone back to the work she prefers, painting pictures, which are being shown and are commanding a sale.

Her plan for the new loose printing followed and her first year's royalties were \$45,000, a sum which has been exceeded in the ensuing years. With the business on such a satisfactory basis Miss Cockcroft has gone back to the work she prefers, painting pictures, which are being shown and are commanding a sale.

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INSURGENT BLOC PLANS ACTIVITY FOR PRESIDENCY

Plan Dominating Position on Choice of Candidate—To Remain in Party

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Republi- can presidential politics, as well as legislative issues in Congress will comprise the program of operations of the insurgent bloc.

Plans of organization and activity already well under way among them, contemplate not only the exerting to a maximum degree of their position as the balance of power in the Senate and the House, but they propose to attempt a dominating position in the struggle to nominate a Republican presidential candidate.

With the return to Washington of practically all the Senate members of the groups, steps were immediately taken to get their plans in motion. The informal conference held for this purpose brought to light their latest undertaking; the participation in Republican presidential

Mr. Borah Second Choice

Mr. Norris is their first choice. He himself says that William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, is his second choice

ARGENTINA AIMS TO NATIONALIZE ITS OIL AND GAS

Present Concessions Will Not Be Disturbed—Cart Lunch Bill Unpopular

BUENOS AIRES (Special Correspondence)—Congress recently voted approval of the project to nationalize the oil fields. The project for nationalization was put up for voting in general, and carried the majority. The part approved was the root of the discussion, which had taken place in Congress during several weeks preceding, which decided that: "Private properties of the Nation are: (1) The sources and natural deposits of petroleum; (2) the hydrocarbonates gases found in the subsoil; or which escape from the surface of the land."

The motion did not include the expropriation of existing concessions, and it would seem that this course is not seriously contemplated by any save the Irigoyenist faction. The most important point, from the foreigner's point of view, in the project, is the nationalization of foreign companies. The term means the incorporation here in Argentina of firms who wish to engage in exploiting the oil fields, the object being to do away with the apprehension of foreign intervention, there having been certain notorious cases on this continent in which foreign capitalized oil fields were the cause of armed intervention.

Prize Bull-Interest Drops The "great war" or live-stock crisis, which has been raging for the last 12 months, more or less, in Argentina, was clearly reflected in the sales ring at Palermo recently, when the grand champion of the 2927 National Live-stock Show, "Mittkele Lovely Chief," owned by Messrs. Laca and Serre, was knocked down to \$27,000, paper, which is one of the lowest prices recorded for the champion short-horn bull. In 1925, "Faithful 20" went for the record price of \$152,000, but this year the lack of interest in high-priced bulls was very evident. The bidding for the champion was despatched.

There were many seats in the great hall, which is usually crowded with enthusiastic cattlemen and interested spectators, and when the President of the Republic arrived there were many empty places round the ring. On the whole, however, it is believed by some breeders that the fabulous price paid for bulls at some of the preceding shows have created false standards of success, and, therefore, the low prices paid for the Mittkele bulls should not be considered a disappointment.

James Cameron, who is the judge this year for the champion entries at Palermo, declared in an interview that the improvements in the breed since his last visit to this country seven years ago was nothing short of remarkable, the parts where the improvement was most noticeable being the shoulders and the head.

New Ambassador Already Known Among recent arrivals in Buenos Aires the most important is undoubtedly that of Robert Woods Bliss, the new United States Ambassador to Argentina, who arrived on the Steamship American Legion.

Mr. Bliss is no stranger to this country, having spent some time here as far back as 1908, when he was secretary to the American Embassy. Mr. Bliss was interested in the many changes which have taken place in the city in the last 21 years, changes which have meant the development of a rather backward and provincial capital into a flourishing up-to-date modern and cosmopolitan metropolis.

The task of the United States Ambassador to Buenos Aires is much more delicate and difficult than most people realize, for this city is by many held to be the very center, intellectually, politically and financially of Latin America. Indeed, Argentina, in common with the United States, has been accused of a decided leaning toward imperialism, which is the effect of her prosperity rather than of any act she may have committed with regard to any of the smaller republics, who are inclined to look askance at her power and wealth.

The Municipal Council of the City of Buenos Aires has recently de-

creed that the hand-drawn restaurant carts which ply along the docks and certain of the poorer quarters of the city are to be abolished on the grounds that they are unhygienic and not in keeping with the advance of modernity in Buenos Aires.

That this decree is quite unnecessary will readily be understood when it is explained that the meals served by these moving restaurants consist of fresh bread, a thick, juicy steak grilled before the client's eyes, a coal fire, lettuce sprinkled with salt and vinegar, and, in summer, huge, colorful slices of watermelon. "What more healthy or appetizing menu could be asked for by dock hands and laborers?" queries La Nación, a leading newspaper in this city. And surely it is better to eat the midday meal in the open in the smoke-laden atmosphere of the small, poky restaurants to be met with in such dubious quarters as the Boca and the Avenida Leandro Alén.

The owners of the carts are try-

Ahmed Zogu Puts Albania Ahead by Use of His Broad Powers

Spectacular, Tireless President—Young in Years, Old in Resource—Outdoes Crowned Despots, Yet Has Been Making of Republic

TIRANA, Albania (Special Correspondence)—Two huge white letters, A and Z, are visible for many miles near the top of the highest peak of the imposing lofty bare ridge, Tarabosh, at the very entrance to Albania from the Montenegro side—at the southern end of a defile amid wild, barren mountains without villages, flocks, herds or vineyards.

Those two great letters were recently placed there by a patriotic or

in every shop and public building you see pictures of Ahmed Zogu.

In Tirana, Zogu maintains three houses—that of his mother and sisters, his own and another. He also has his exclusive disposal one of the finest houses in Durazzo, built and maintained at public expense. The one fine house at Scutari or near Scutari, which he rarely has, is a rather farm-like, and which is surrounded by a cordon of white guard houses for red soldiers. Ahmed Zogu, paid for by the state. Albania's best band, the members of which are well paid, is in his personal band.

There are just two generals in Albania—one is Sir John Percy, the other is Ahmed Zogu.

Great Rise in Five Years

This ruler, good-looking, brave, with much presence of mind and a good deal of tenacity, is Albania's "strong man." He is a Mussulman mountaineer from east central Albania, the son of a leading family in his district, a hereditary chieftain. For more than a decade he has played a promising rôle in his country's history. Although it was not more than five years ago that he became one of the very first leaders, for a long time he has been regarded by all as "the coming man." In the stormy years following the war, when foreigners dominated the country and Italy was putting forth vigorous efforts to gain complete control of Albania, Zogu and his retainers did their part for the national cause and effectively aided their fellow nationalists in securing Albania's independence.

He was present at the famous congress of Lushnia, at which, in January, 1920, a group of self-appointed patriots from all parts of Albania, in spite of Italian occupation, constituted an independent state and formed a purely indigenous Albanian Government. There were created a directory of four persons, a council of ministers and a Parliament, all emanating from the delegates at the congress of Lushnia. At that time Ahmed Zogu was permitted to become a Minister, and ever since he has been a dominant figure in Albanian politics, always controlling either the Ministry of the Interior or the Army or both.

Driven From Government

For a time he was a close friend and colleague of a very intelligent, vigorous and "progressive" leader, the priest Fan S. Noli. He was decidedly against foreign intervention and domination. He was known as a man of much determination and firmness and proved a source of much strength in one cabinet after another.

The Albanian stamps bear the picture of Ahmed Zogu; his head is surrounded with a wreath; there is an A in one upper corner, a Z in the other. The Albanian bank notes or bills, of larger denominations, bear his picture. The new gold coins and silver dollars or five-franc pieces also have his name and picture stamped upon them.

Albania's 800 or more "red soldiers" and officers, with black berets, black fur caps and red uniforms, who are well paid and well armed, are Ahmed Zogu's personal guard. The soldiers of at least one regiment, naturally Albania's best regiment, wear buttons and caps bearing the letters A. Z. On the clothes of Albanian diplomats are A. Z. buttons.

At turbulent moments he showed himself the man of grit and audacity.

Once, when he left the capital on a punitive expedition into the north, the cabin of the Tirana was overthrown, and it was Zogu who came back hurriedly and restored it to power. Again when Tirana was attacked and largely occupied by a rebel band it was he who, with one other minister, dared to stay in the

capital—and he succeeded in re-establishing order.

A group of young people thought that he was aspiring to become a Caesar, and a fiery young Brutus shot the ambitious minister in the Parliament house, but Ahmed Zogu was only wounded. The would-be assassin was warmly applauded by many people and while he lay a venerable and young member of Parliament who was known to be opposed to Zogu was killed. It was believed that the present President had a hand in the assassination, and feeling ran strong against him. A few weeks later indignant people from all parts of Albania joined a spontaneous uprising and drove out Ahmed Zogu and his Government. Fan S. Noli, the progressive, enlightened priest with an American education, became the head of a new Government with advanced social ideals.

Loves Pomp

Besides his extravagance and love of pomp, he has another quality which estranges him from his people. He is too dependent on Italy. He is trying to use Italy as his tool. Italy is also trying to use him. Together they have brought Rome into Tirana. Ahmed Zogu's money, guns, munition, and army instructors are largely Italian. So he is not independent. If Italy should give her support to Zogu's opponents, the President would probably fall.

What will happen no one can predict. One can only say that Albania is advancing, that a strong dictator governs, that a very industrious man is at the head of affairs, that Italy dominates, that a people noted for swift rebellions is restless, and that Zogu's enemies exiled to foreign lands are very active.

and progress. Every observer reports that Albania is advancing. They all find a decided improvement.

"The last two years have been good years for Albania," they say. What does that mean? Road building, bridge construction. New public buildings. More schools. General education. Work, business.

Ahmed Zogu has made it possible for serious energetic people to work for Albania. He has made travel comparatively rapid and safe. He has greatly improved Albania's trade balance. He is turning his capital from a wretched village into a city. He himself is an indefatigable worker and an organizer. And since Albania, united for the first time in modern history, needs discipline and order, the people would endure his despotism if he were frugal and economical.

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Until a short time ago there was a good deal of mystery surrounding the Government of India's intentions on the subject of the development of civil flying in this country. That mystery was largely dissipated by the recent report of the Indian Air Board, elaborating its proposals for assisting private enterprise to start commercial aviation services, and now from Colonel Sheldene the public has obtained a clear idea of the lines along which the Government proposes to work.

In the opinion of the director, if a regular weekly service could be provided from Europe or Egypt to Karachi, extensions from Karachi to Delhi and to Bombay should be

India Declared to Be Ideal for Air Line Development

Calcutta Aviation Head Says Calcutta-Rangoon Line Would Beat Boat by 48 Hours

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)

"We have an ideal country for commercial air transport. Distances are great and means of communication now are good. Climatic conditions are favorable. The air routes are numerous, straight, made by F. C. Sheldene, the recently appointed director of civil aviation in India, in the course of an address delivered to the Air League of India at Karachi, surveying the position of aviation in this country. The speaker described the air routes in India which would be of the greatest benefit to the general community and offered the best chances of commercial success, and discussed the essential needs for their development.

After describing the proposed air routes in India, the director of aviation proceeded to discuss the essentials needed for their development.

From Calcutta to Rangoon, according to the speaker, air transport would show a very marked improvement on the present steamer service. The latter takes 56 hours, whereas by flying boat the journey could be completed in eight to nine hours.

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Fan S. Noli, the progressive, enlightened priest with an American education,

Guidance of Pupils by Deans Advocated in All High Schools

Field Secretary of Parent-Teacher Congress Outlines Plan at Boston Institute—Says Character Training Must Have Foundation in Home

Boys and girls of high school age, who are under wise guidance, can be safely depended upon to make right decisions for themselves on their social conduct. Mrs. Charles E. Roe, field secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, told those who attended the second day's session today of the institute which opened Saturday in Perkins Hall under auspices of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Inc.

For that reason the association is doing all it can to obtain the appointment of a dean of boys in every boy's high school and a dean of girls in every girl's high school and both in mixed high schools, whether junior or senior, she stated. Parents, however, should not throw the burden of conduct of the schools but should themselves develop moral and ethical standards, standards of dress and activities; they should strive to understand young people in relation to social conditions, then, when left to themselves, young people will do more for themselves than when rules are imposed upon them; they will think faster and straighter than many groups of adults.

Methods of Organization

Throughout her talk Mrs. Roe emphasizes the educational significance of the parent-teacher movement, rather than its contributions as a social service. She showed that beginning with the infant its work is with and for children up to and through high school and college, and that it aims to reach the child through the home, the school and the community, holding each responsible for his well-being.

The work this morning related especially to the organization and activities of committees, and brought out that no work, however seemingly small or insignificant of itself, was really small or insignificant, for it was a part of that great work going on all over the land and in foreign countries, in behalf of the child.

The object of all the work is to promote child welfare in home, school, church and community; to raise the standards of home life; to obtain more adequate laws for the care and protection of women and children, and each local group certainly is making some contribution to these ends, she said.

Character education which begins in the school begins six years too late. Mrs. Roe went on to say. It must go back beyond the child into the home. It must begin with the parents here to students.

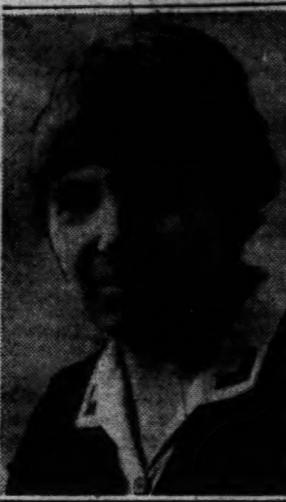
Standardization of Values

If the home teaching differs radically from the school teaching as to what constitutes honor, truth, justice and civic righteousness, what sort of ideals may we look for in the child who is trained by such a double standard? she asked, pointing her argument to both home and school must work together.

The vital need in education today is a standardization of values, an application of knowledge to the activities of the community, a closer relationship between theory and practice, she went on, and said that through conferences of parents and teachers this ideal may be made a reality.

It may be developed until it completely covers that "no man's land."

Speaks at Institute



MRS. CHARLES E. ROE
Field Secretary, National Congress of
Parents and Teachers.

STATIONERS TO ACT ON TRADE ABUSES

National President Makes Plea at Annual Session

Following meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board of Governors yesterday the twenty-second annual convention of the National Association of Stationers opened this morning at the Hotel Statler with representatives present from every state, and including sizable delegations from Canada and England among the 900 attending.

The first action was taken by W. Neil Stewart, president of the national association, when, in his report to the convention, he urged better trade relations, and the appointment of a trade relations committee made up equally of manufacturers, retailers and wholesalers, whose purpose would be "to search out abuses and prevent them from becoming trade customs."

Four of the abuses he mentioned were the selling by manufacturers and wholesalers to the consumer at dealer prices, without regard from the dealer; the autocratic attitude assumed by some of the larger manufacturers in insisting that a dealer take a certain amount of his product at a fixed cost, regardless of whether the dealer could dispose of the amount; the operations of brokers, who had no stock but merely took orders and then bought from the manufacturers in small lots to fill them; and the generally unrestricted actions of some dealers who lacked regard for their competitors.

RAILROAD GIVES CAR FOR USE OF STUDENTS

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—A special car has been given over to education by the Market Street Railway Company, which has recently opened its extensive shops here to students.

The special car, originally intended for use by company executives, is used exclusively for transporting classes from schools to the car shops and returning them to the schools.

Classes are divided into small groups at the shops, and under competent instructors are taken to the departments which interest them most. Technical students at public, private and night schools, and all classes interested in mechanical engineering are offered this service without charge by the street railway company.

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The object of all the work is to promote child welfare in home, school, church and community; to raise the standards of home life; to obtain more adequate laws for the care and protection of women and children, and each local group certainly is making some contribution to these ends, she said.

Character education which begins in the school begins six years too late. Mrs. Roe went on to say. It must go back beyond the child into the home. It must begin with the parents here to students.

The special car, originally intended for use by company executives, is used exclusively for transporting classes from schools to the car shops and returning them to the schools.

Classes are divided into small groups at the shops, and under competent instructors are taken to the departments which interest them most. Technical students at public, private and night schools, and all classes interested in mechanical engineering are offered this service without charge by the street railway company.

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Library's Treasures Exhibited on Seventy-Fifth Anniversary

Paintings and Photographs Depict Steady Growth of Boston's Famous Institution—Noted First Editions and Samples of Fine Printing Shown

Beginnings of the Boston Public Library and some of the treasures accumulated during the 75 years of its history are set forth in a special exhibition this week. A painting in water color shows the earliest home of the library, on the ground floor of the Adams Schoolhouse, Mason Street, where the reading room was opened on March 20 and the circulation of books began on May 2, 1854. Here the library remained until June 20, 1855, when the first independent library building, on Boylston Street, was opened. Photographs recall the many atmospheres of the original Bates Hall, the study room of thousands for nearly four decades, till 1895. Several sketches show the first plans of the present building on Copley Square.

Gifts of Paris

"La Ville de Paris à l'Est de Massachusetts, 1846," with several other volumes shown, was among the first acquisitions of the library. A photograph of Nicholas Marie Vattez, his arms among them, for it was through his efforts to bring about an international book exchange that the city of Paris had sent to Boston her gift of books. It has been officially recognized that Vattez's enthusiasm was directly responsible for the foundation of the Boston Public Library.

For the purchase of fine and rare books the library is dependent upon

NEIGHBORS' LEAGUE WILL HOLD FESTIVAL

Welding International Unity in Community Is Sought

Through the medium of the folk songs, choruses and dances, and the drills and tableaux of many nations a vivid cross-section of the community will pass in review in the coming festival and bazaar of Boston's League of Neighbors, just announced; the time to be October 29, the place Mechanics Building, the purpose the welding of a stronger international unity, a stronger feeling of friendship and co-operation and appreciation among the varying racial groups.

The League of Neighbors was started seven years ago in Elizabeth N. J., by Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Weller, who realized that a score of nationalities in the town were lacking a proper basis for understanding each other. The league was started as a personal matter, dealing with individual needs and problems. Seven years have seen it a recognized success, with branches in New York, Boston and London.

A delegation from each organization or national group, to consist of not less than 10 or more than 200, will take part in a pageant parade on the festival day, with each marcher wearing a red, white and blue sash, and each group carrying an American flag in order that the New World aspect may be retained in the midst of the Old World display. Each group will be allowed to arrange its own program of dance or song.

P. E. O. CONVENTION GOES TO CHICAGO

Meets There Two Years Hence—New Officers Elected

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 10 (Special)—Chicago will be the convention city for the twenty-ninth biennial meeting of the Supreme Chapter of the P. E. O. Sisterhood, it was decided at the close of the twenty-eighth biennial convention.

The gathering will be held in October, 1929. Oregon wants the convention in 1931 and it will probably be held in Portland, it was said.

Mrs. Ola B. Miller, Washington, D. C., widow of Alexander Miller, Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa last year, was elected president of the Supreme Chapter for the next two years to succeed Mrs. Alice H. Scott of Wichita, Kan.

Other officers elected were Mrs. Edith M. Wallace Seattle, Wash., first vice-president; Mrs. Zorra A. Knight, Tuscarawas, Ohio, second vice-president; Miss Katherine Mann, Emmett, Idaho National organizer; Mrs. Mary Randal Smith Madison, Wis., recording secretary; Mrs. Inette Shedd, Shoemaker, Minneapolis, Minn., corresponding secretary; Miss Mabel Doud, Chicago, treasurer. Mrs. Winona E. Reeves, Chicago, was retained as editor of the P. E. O. Record.

DOMINION'S WHEAT POSSIBILITIES DEPICTED

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Canada's potential wheat production is 3½ times greater than the present output, G. H. Barr of Regina told the Pacific Foreign Trade Council, in session here, speaking as representative of Canada's grain provinces. Canada would eventually be able to supply the bread requirements of 217,000,000 people, in addition to its own, he said. The ability of this country to expand its wheat production on a huge scale was indicated by the present output of grain in Saskatchewan, he remarked.

That province's output represented 35 per cent of the entire wheat supply of the Dominion, which is the world's largest exporter of wheat. When a mere handful of farmers could produce such a substantial fraction of the world's wheat, thickly settled districts on the prairies could be expected to increase these figures enormously, Mr. Barr declared. Free trade relations between Canada and the United States must inevitably develop as Canada's position in the world's commerce grows, he added.

Guardian of Chicago Beacon Looks Out From His Window



Upper—When the Lighthouse is Icebound, Lake Michigan and its Craft Form Unusual Picture.

Lower, at Left—Light Station's Beacon and Foghorn Guide Lake Traffic on Its Way. At Right—View From Station's Window Gives Panorama of Chicago's Water and Inland Commerce. Photographs Are by T. J. Armstrong, Keeper of the Lighthouse.

KANSAS JURIST URGES PROHIBITION COURSE

Judge Hopkins Says It Would Be Good Insurance

TOPEKA, Kan. (Special Correspondence)—Education of the young people is the best insurance of the future of prohibition, said Richard J. Hopkins, associate justice of the Kansas Supreme Court, in a talk before the State convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Among other methods advocated by the Department of Agriculture, representative were greater use of tank cars; maintenance of annual plant production at not less than 7,000,000 pounds of milk per plant;

use of motor trucks whenever possible in deliveries, and elimination of milk sales by retail stores on a no-profit basis.

The department's aid in making a survey was enlisted by 25 farmers' co-operative associations which were confronted by problems of production, handling and marketing of an increasing volume of milk and cream.

M. R. WASHBURN EXPLAINS ROOSEVELT CLUB POLL

The result of the poll of the Roosevelt Club, of which Robert M. Washburn is president, on the question "Should the Republican presidential primaries in 1928 nominate William Butler?" as announced today was: No, 271; yes, 187; evasive, 22; total, 480. The membership of the club is 1,000. Accompanying the announcement of the result of the postal card poll of the club, Mr. Washburn made this statement:

"It is apparent from the total votes that the interest of the members of the club in the Butler issue is at present apathetic, pro and con. It ought to be remembered, also, that Mr. Butler has not as yet announced his candidacy. These considerations, and perhaps others, may affect the reliability of this poll, as a test of the question, and they may not. The conclusion of anyone from the poll with these facts emphasized, is as good as mine."

POSTAL CLERKS SEEK "TIME DIFFERENTIAL"

Establishment of a "time differential," making a six hour shift at night equal to an eight hour shift during the day for post office clerks, will be urged before Congress, members of the Boston branch of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks were assured Saturday by John A. Kelley, president.

Reporting the national convention, President Kelley said that Clyde M. Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, had promised the convention that he would prepare and introduce the bill asking for the "time differential." A study of conditions, Representative Kelley said, showed that 70 per cent of the mail handling was done at night. Other governmental departments, such as the printing office, the mints and the mail bag repair branches have established a six-hour night shift.

M. HANNAUER DETAILS CUTS IN RAIL REVENUE

Increased speed, better schedules, and every courtesy on the part of employees were urged by George Hanauer, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, at a dinner yesterday at the Boston City Club. Nearly 500 conductors, trainmen, gatemen, and ladies were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hannauer.

He figured a loss of 3,000,000 passengers in 1927 over 1926. Since 1921 there has been a decline of passengers of 32 per cent, or 15,500,000 persons, and a decrease in revenue over the same period of 21 per cent. He said that the passenger train miles had been cut only 6.3 per cent, showing that curtailments in service and in runs have been much less than the loss in riders.

LAKE SHIPPERS HANDLE BIG VOLUME OF GRAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Designed to take out the guess factor from real estate investment, a course in real estate appraisal has been prepared by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. It is based on information received from 656 member boards.

The new course, intended for use

by these boards and state associations, written to include in brief form the accepted rules which are at the foundation of all judgment of real property values." It covers, according to a statement of the National Association, "the appraising not only of the more common forms of business and income property but also the appraising of all forms of residential property, including single family dwellings, duplexes and apartment houses."

CHARLES SUMNER BIRD

CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, president of Bird & Son, Inc., paper manufacturers, and for many years an outstanding figure in the Republican Party of this State, as a progressive, in politics and constructive in his ideals for financial and industrial legislation, passed on yesterday at his home in East Walpole. He inaugurated eight-hour shifts of labor in his Walpole mills in 1903 and worked for legislation which would abolish the 12-hour day in all factories in the United States. He favored the enforcement of prohibition. In 1912 and 1913 he was the Progressive (popularly known as "Bull Moose") Party candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. Since that time he was active in the Republican Party.

VOCATIONAL TESTS GIVEN AT COLUMBIA

Some Students Asked to Change Courses

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—A specialized vocational test, the result of four years of experimentation by Dr. E. L. Thorndike, Dunbar professor in the Institute of Educational Research, and his associates, is being given to the entire student body of Teachers' College of Columbia University for the first time this year. The purpose of the test is to help place students in the vocational niche for which they are best fitted and is in no sense an entrance examination.

The increase in the size of the school and, in specialization, make the city skyline fascinating to study. Mr. Armstrong's hobby is to photograph its many moods, and the darkroom in the lighthouse keeps him busy when waves pound its walls.

A radio installed in a panel of the dining room gives a friendly voice to the piled-up mass of buildings across the water. Then there are sandpipers and seagulls to help keep the lighthouse staff company.

Birds Bark on Sunny Stones

"There's our 'chickens,'" said the veteran of lakes as he pointed to hundreds of white birds basking on the sunny stones of the breakwater. Their calls hinted of other remoteness from man's activities.

The lighthouse keeper is not allowed to forget his closeness to Chicago commerce, however. For it needs only a breeze from land to puff a veil of smoke out into the harbor and convert the output of the city's chimneys into an artificial fog.

And fog, natural or synthetic, is the lighthouse man's call to duty.

He presses a lever and the foghorn's bellowing swamps the light station. To the visitor the blast is at first overwhelming. Not so to Mr. Armstrong, who can sleep peacefully to the "horn's rhythmic roar. He has only one complaint about it. Because the noise bothered land dwellers, he was obliged to build a deflector to divert its sound seawards.

Everything Spills and Spans

Keeping up the lighthouse inside

are no women folk to do the house

and out is his pride. Although there

chunks pile around the point where

the eight-story tower stands, and

passage by boat is impossible.

Then there's nothing to do but walk

to shore over the ice blocks if one

wants some fresh supplies for the

evening meal. And that's just what

the lighthouse keeper does when

they decide that their menu calls

for something more interesting than

condensed milk and canned vegeta-

bles.

Fortunately the Chicagoans had

not thought it necessary to bar Bee-

thoven from their program, merely

because he had the right of way last

season. Thus it came to pass that

they were rewarded for their toler-

ance by the pleasure of the master.

Not to be, one of that last great

group, but the one which preceded

them, and which is not unworthy of

them: the brooding No. 11, which

pursues its introspective way along

lovely, unshaded paths until the very

end, when it breaks into a joyful

song. Here, with finer music, came

more sensitive playing. The musi-

cians seemed more at home with this

music, and they paid him honor with

great attentions.

The next concert of this series

will be given Nov. 13 by the Per-

singer Quartet of Santa Barbara,

formerly the quartet of the San

Francisco Chamber Music Society.

FIRE PREVENTION MOVEMENT STARTS

Officers Discuss Precautions in Public Schools

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Oct. 10 (Special)—Church attendants yesterday were agreeably surprised at the cleanliness of the streets, too often littered with an accumulation of trash from Saturday night's crowds. Some, too, were startled during the early morning hours to hear the clink, clank of a street cleaner's wagon and see a white-clad figure rattling ardently the small thoroughfares in the darkness. He did this by the flickering street lights. Explanation revealed that Edward Bromage, First Selectman, recently elected, had delegated one of the members of the town's street-cleaning department, to come to duty at midnight and work until four o'clock in the morning, in order that the streets in the center of the village might look their best on Sunday morning.

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DWIGHT MORROW AT AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—

Dwight Morrow, recently appointed

Ambassador to Mexico, who has been

a guest over Sunday of Dr. Arthur S. Pease, president of Amherst College, left today for New York

RADIO

Power Tube Easily Applied to Old Set by New Device

Ingenious Arrangement Uses Present Amplifier With 210 Tube—B Supply Is Also Provided

By PERRY S. GRAFFAM

The amplifier of any radio receiving set deserves consideration. The necessity for this is because many radio receivers purchased or built several years ago, while providing perfectly satisfactory selectivity and sensitivity, have very poor audio amplifiers. By adding a power tube, the present amplifier can materially be improved, and for those receivers which have the later type of audio transformers may add at this the power tube of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt variety, thereby gaining in volume and far better tone qualities.

The unit to be described not only does all this, but in addition the necessary "B" battery current is supplied to operate the radio receiving set. This accomplishes two purposes with but one cost. The method of connecting the power tube to the set is unique, inasmuch as it is only necessary to remove the tube in the last audio stage and substitute a plug which fits the socket.

It is not practical to incorporate in any radio receiver a "B" supply of such high voltage necessary to operate a 210-power amplifier. Hence the unit is made separate but easily attachable to any set.

It is quite natural that power tubes of 210 type would require considerably more current to operate them than the smaller tubes. Batteries of the correct voltage and current capacity would be costly, bulky and inconvenient, so that their use would be prohibited. Fortunately, the filament of the 210 power tube may be satisfactorily operated on alternating current, while the plate current also may be supplied from the house current through the proper use of a power transformer, rectifier and filter system.

The power supply transformer is designed to supply 400 volts to the plate of the power tube, being rectified through a Ceco R-81 half wave rectifying tube. This tube is a new development and capable of handling more current and has a longer life than the half wave rectifying tubes which have preceded it.

After increasing the incoming voltage to the desired amount, it is necessary to add any "B" supply to properly filter the d. c. current to remove any of the remaining ripples that may exist. The author's main idea in designing this unit was com-

pactness. Hence, the Thordarson 210 power compact was chosen.

The transformers, chokes are all housed in one case which provides a shield as has the terminals necessary for making the remaining connections. As the voltages are of such high values, it is necessary that special high voltage condensers be used. To match the compactness of the transformers and chokes, the Tobe Deutschmann Company have made a high voltage condenser block to match the Thordarson power compact.

One other important point to bring out in this unit is the use of the voltage regulator tube. This tube is a device which, when connected across the 90-volt output of a B power supply unit, will maintain that voltage at a constant value, regardless of any variations in load, within reasonable limits, applied to the power unit. Without the use of such a regulator the voltage supplied by the device will fall off rapidly as the current drain is increased.

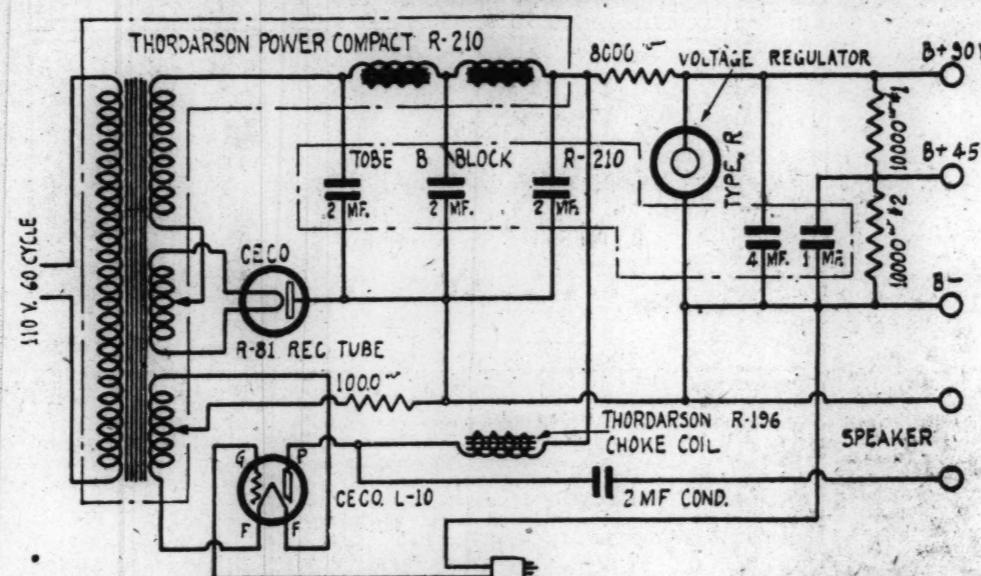
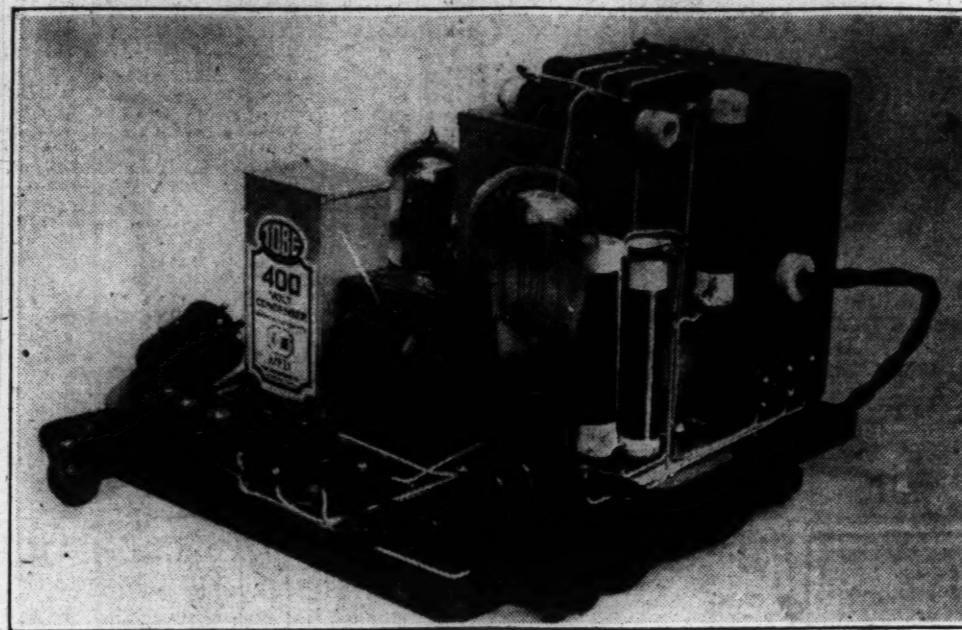
This tube is a new development of the Raytheon Company, makers of the Raytheon gaseous rectifying tubes so commonly used in B amplifiers, and is being used for the first time in a complete unit of this type for the home builder.

A further addition to the unit is the output choke filter, which is almost certain not to be found in sets as late as even last year's models. It is absolutely necessary that a device of this nature be used not only for the good quality of power tube but also for the protection to the loudspeaker windings. This is allowing only AC voltages to flow through them and retarding the DC voltages so ruinous to sensitive windings.

The necessity of a power tube of this nature may cause some to say, "I do not need so much volume." Indeed, the average home does not need tremendous volume but does need to receive signals free from distortion. With the use of the unit here described such signals may be received with a freedom from distortion not obtainable even in headphones.

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Details of 210 Power Adapter



The Photograph Shows the Completed Unit. The Schematic Diagram Gives the Exact Wiring Connections. A Simplified Wiring Diagram Will Be Run With the Next Article on This Device.

cast Company at 111 Sutter Street, San Francisco, recently completed, are the realization of an idea of NBC officials for the creation of quarters typical of the West.

An entire floor, high above the street, which affords a view of the city, bay and surrounding area, is occupied by the NBC executive offices and studios.

The main studio is designed after a Spanish patio. The walls around the garden resemble the exteriors of adobe dwellings. Wrought iron lanterns hang from stanchions on the walls and arched doors and windows heighten the interior court effect. Potted plants and flowers create a natural illusion. Diffused light effects from the windows and an artificial night sky overhead complete the picture. The clayed floor is covered here and there with green rugs to supply the grass and earth effect.

A mezzanine floor for guests and visitors overlooks the patio, from which they may also look down upon artists performing in the two studios. These are fashioned after a typical Spanish living-room with rich appointments, red and green plush chairs and adobe walls finished in an aged effect. Synthetic moon rays filter through windows. Between the two studios is located the plant department, housing the technical and control equipment. Hallways leading to the various offices and the studios are in keeping with the Spanish motif.

A feature program for women, known as the "Woman's Hour," is to be broadcast two times a week by Westinghouse station KYW, Chicago, on Tuesdays and Fridays from 4 to 5 p. m. under the direction of Miss Mary Casey, who has conducted this program during the winter months for several years over KYW.

This program, Miss Casey will introduce many favorites of the entertaining field, and intends to feature during each broadcast something of interest to every woman. While the program is to be of a general entertaining nature, Miss Casey, who also acts as announcer, will present women speakers to give talks and other suggestions pertaining to the home, such as artistic decorating and gardening.

The new studios of the Pacific Coast Division of the National Broad-

Radio Program Notes

PROGRAM variety — more and bigger features touching different aspects of public appeal — may be expected to be an outstanding development in radio broadcasting during the coming months. Consider the kaleidoscopic history of radio broadcasting during the few short years of its existence: From the "canned" music of the old-time phonograph, to the village soprano, to the aspiring young artist, to the famous stars of the operatic and concert stage and the great orchestras that now comprise such a large part of the radio program. From sporadic news announcements to broadcast descriptions of national conventions, to church services, market reports, educational courses and the description of great national events.

And yet the end of program variety in broadcasting is far from being in sight. To the technique of wireless transmission has been added the technique of personal communication. It is not impossible that in time we shall learn that most things communicable through the eye can be adapted for communication through the ear.

In the meantime, the many and varied interests which have tried and tested the value of this new form of personal communication in shaping public good will, in gaining acceptance for business and industry, in developing the institutional appeal of big enterprises and in other directions, are finding that the radio broadcasting appeal is a constantly growing appeal. Every new service put on the air makes a new contact or establishes a new clientele for broadcasting. Every new appeal adds a new strata of radio listeners. We are spilling over the eight-hour day on the air. Broadcasting has outgrown the narrow limits of its early experimental days. If it is to live up to its full scope and destiny it must go much beyond the eight-hour day. The sixteen-hour day in broadcasting is already on the horizon.

Dancing every evening to the music of Westinghouse station KDKA in the vogue in Mexico City now. The Monarch Cocoa

WEST END MARKET
117 North Robinson Richmond, Va.
Phone Blvd. 7400

Monarch Cocoa
Incorporated
Grace Street at Second
RICHMOND, VA.

Correct Fall Modes
for Madam
and Mademoiselle

Dickens & DeBos
Incorporated
Grace Street at Second
RICHMOND, VA.

3% on ALL Savings
When balance is \$500 or more, 3% paid and compounded monthly, subject to check.

WEST END
MARKET
117 North Robinson
Between Floyd and Grove
RICHMOND, VA.
Bld. 7400 Bld. 513

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What's In The Air Today

Bank Saves \$3000 a Month Using Air Mail—Typewriters Delivered by Parachute—Business Executives Find Travel by Airplane Invaluable

No. 4 of a Series of Articles on the Present Status of Commercial Aeronautics

By GEORGE L. MOORE

"ELL, I don't suppose it will be long now before we'll all be owning airplanes," says a commuter on the 5:15 to his seatmate. They both lower their newspapers, from which large black letters shout—"New Paris Flight Starts Today." Their imaginations take wing, and they compare the present stage of aviation with the infancy of the automobile and vision a world over which air flitters hover in clouds, with community landing fields a part of every real estate development. Perhaps that day will come. But for the present the use of airplanes by individuals is not regarded very seriously by those within the aviation industry. It is not by use of individuals but through its services to business and industry that commercial aviation today is offered its greatest opportunities for development.

Competitive conditions in business dictate the use of any tool or machine which will make more mobile the three vital elements of business—men, money and materials: "Time in business, is a determining factor in costs to manufacture, grades, in costs to distribute them, and in the management of enterprise. Business must be alert and quick to meet." The continual objectives of good business management are to minimize waits; to operate with the minimum quantity of raw material on hand; to shorten time between raw material and finished product; to place goods into the hands of consumers with maximum dispatch.

"Faster turnover" is a key phrase today in both manufacturing and selling. Whatever serves more rapid turnover of material inventory and of finished goods serves the more rapid turnover of dollars, with accruals of comparatively small profits each time the dollars turn, in good business management today.

These facts are cited here because they reveal an economic situation into which the airplane "fits like a key in a lock."

The airplane brings to business and industry a proven means of cutting down on the important factor of time. Speed is the airplane's primary service to business. Today, as never before, business needs that service and can afford to pay the added cost of airplane service as against cost of other forms of transportation because of value received.

Air Mail Cuts Cost

The growth of air mail service actually has not been so much to patriotism as to the gradual recognition of the fact that sending certain mail matter through the air is profitable.

Several banks keep records of what they save in interest by sending large checks by air mail for collection. One bank shows a monthly saving of \$3000 to \$4000. As an indication of the postage charge against the saving, one bank paid \$24.20 in postage charges and saved over \$1800 in one month by forwarding larger items by air mail. These clearings were made available to the bank for the first time ever, if not for the first time sent by railroad mail. Many bond houses use the air to forward securities and find the practice profitable in interest charges saved.

Among articles transported by the air mail service—and with express service now operative the scope of air transportation will be moved up a notch—are advertising and news copy, automobile repair parts, bank drafts, bills of lading, commercial documents, contracts, deeds of conveyance, dentists' supplies, drawings and blueprints, dress goods, hats, coats and suits, jewelry, machinery repair parts, flowers, printed matter, rush letters, stocks and bonds.

A gas well in Wyoming caught fire. Asbestos suits were shipped in by air mail. They played such a vital part in the capping of the well that the postage charge of \$50 per suit was vastly outweighed in value received. The University of Colorado at Boulder was carrying on important experiments with radioactive materials which deteriorate so rapidly that in four days they are valueless.

Air mail made it possible to transport the material in one day. Los Angeles florists use the air to put orchids and other rare flowers on the eastern markets. A week of time was saved by sending seeds of conveysance from Springfield, Ill., to Washington, for signature, and from Washington to Los Angeles and then back to Springfield.

Speed Merchandising

Retail dealers are finding air transport of great value for quick replacement of stock, especially of light articles. Manufacturers can keep their inventories of materials low by utilizing the airplane for the speedy transport of small-bulk material and parts. Shipments of lamps from Detroit, to an automobile manufacturer in St. Louis was delayed. The factory was down to its last hundred set of lamps. To hold up production

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Flights Assuming Trainlike Regularity

Time Table and Passenger Fares

Southbound Road Down	Effective September 7, 1927	Northbound Road Up
Miles	Lat.	Seattle . . . Ar. 2:00 PM 1099
11145 mi	12:45 PM	Tacoma . . . Lat. 1:30 PM 1063
36	2:30 PM	Portland (Vancouver, Wn.) . . . 9:00 AM 914
153	1:30 PM	Medford . . . 9:00 AM 914
325	9:30 AM	San Francisco . . . 5:00 AM 379
720	1:15 PM	Fresno . . . 3:00 AM 212
887	3:15 PM	Bakersfield . . . 1:30 AM 105
994	4:45 PM	Los Angeles . . . Lat. 12:01 AM Miles
1095	6:15 PM	

*Plane to Vancouver, Wn., arriving 4:00 p.m.
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Between ports listed below are ports listed in columns at right	Seattle-Tacoma	Portland	Medford	San Francisco	Fresno	Bakersfield
Seattle-Tacoma	\$12.00					
Portland	40.00	\$28.00				
Medford	80.00	68.00	\$40.00			
San Francisco	120.00	100.00	75.00	\$20.00		
Fresno	113.00	101.00	73.00	45.00	\$11.00	
Bakersfield	125.50	113.50	85.50	45.50	25.50	\$12.50
Los Angeles						

Tickets on sale at all PAT offices and hangars, and at all Foster Travel offices throughout the United States and abroad.

Tickets may be interlined to a port of call subject to capacity booking of through account of inclement weather or other cause.

Baggage limit 25 pounds per passenger; excess at express rates, subject to capacity of plane.

No reduction on return-trip tickets.

Tariffs and time schedules subject to change without notice.

TIME-TABLE OF PACIFIC AIR TRANSPORT

Shaw Company, visioning the possibilities of increased business opportunities through the mobility afforded by the airplane, places emphasis on the wider usefulness air travel will afford important business executives in serving their own organizations and their clients, through being able to cover more ground in a minimum of time.

"Consider the possibilities," he says, "of leaving your Chicago, New York or Grand Rapids office on Monday morning, spending several hours in Pittsburgh, and finishing up the business day with several hours in Cleveland. Tuesday you may perhaps find it necessary to be in Cincinnati and also in Louisville. And that night you may meet your Missouri man in St. Louis for dinner. The airplane will allow you to be in more of the places you need to be in, and to do more of the things you want to do. It is essential that you multiply your efficiency in handling your sales men, so that the airplane has much to offer."

There is no doubt but that aviation is actually proving its worth in multiplication of efficiencies of executives, by enabling them to put on wings many of their problems of selling, servicing and administration.

The sooner a complete and definite realization of these tangible, practical potentialities strike home to the American business man, the quicker will be the growth of commercial aviation in the United States.

OREGON REPORTS WILD DOVES
EUGENE, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Wild doves, grown scarce throughout the Northwest, are to be found by the hundreds just across the boundary in Curry County, Ore., according to word brought by Gary Cozad and Lloyd Low, returned miners.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Pumpkins

By GERTRUDE de ROULGOUX

SIX jolly pumpkins lay ripening in the sun. A while ago you wouldn't have noticed them, for they were as green as the pumpkin vine itself and were quite hidden under its big leaves. But now the pumpkins have come up, and the pumpkin vines run over the ground like yellow moons. Day after day they grew bigger and more golden, and day after day they sang their jolly pumpkin song together:

"We roam the compath through Our husky vine's a beauty; We're pumpkins round and true, And well we know our duty."

And then, as if that wasn't enough, they shouted all together, so that every man, woman and child who passed couldn't help hearing, "Pies! That's what we're going to be, pun'kin pies!"

"Sure enough!" answered the passers-by, "Peter's got some fine pumpkins. He'll have plenty of pies this winter!"

Peter, Peter

Peter, you must understand, was the little man who lived in the little house that stood in the little garden where the little corn patch was, where the six jolly pumpkins lay ripening in the sun. Peter, you know, was very fond of pumpkins—so fond, in fact, that he was often called "Peter Pun'kin-eater." He would unlock his little door and come hopping and skipping into his little garden and look at the six jolly pumpkins gleaming like yellow moons in the little compath.

Then he would rub his hands together and say, "Pun'kin pies! That's what they're going to be, sure enough!" And everybody was very happy—at least the pumpkins were.

Peter used to be happy. It used to make him happy just to look at his golden pumpkins, and afterward just to eat his pumpkin pies. Lately, however, he hadn't felt quite right whenever he had looked at the six jolly pumpkins. He didn't know just what it was. He wasn't exactly unhappy, but somehow or other he wasn't quite satisfied.

"There are six of them," he used to say, as he listened to their jolly pumpkin song, "there are six of them and only one of me." And then for about five minutes he stood quite still and looked very hard at the six jolly pumpkins. Then he snapped his fingers and twirled on his toes and went hopping and skipping back into his little house and shut and locked the door again. He always kept the door locked, did Peter, though really there wasn't any need of it. No body ever tried to come in. "Peter, Peter, Pun'kin-eater," they used to say, and that was all they thought about it.

The All-Alone Pumpkin

But the six jolly pumpkins are not the whole story. There was another pumpkin on the husky pumpkin vine, that Peter didn't know a thing about.

Peter flung the door wide open,

and down the garden path they all three went together. "Pun'kin pies!" shouted the six jolly pumpkins as they passed, but nobody paid any attention to them at all.

Cinderella's Coach

When Peter saw the all-alone pumpkin in the field he was so surprised that he sat right down on it and kept quite still for about two minutes, without saying a word. Then he felt in his pocket for his jackknife, and looked up with a wondering smile at the boys' eager faces. "It'll make a dandy jack-o'-lantern, sure enough," he said, opening his knife slowly.

But hardly had he got it open when the most amazing thing happened. The husky pumpkin vine with its great green leaves and its all-alone pumpkin with Peter sitting on the top of it began to run! It ran to the edge of the field, and went galloping down the hill to the road, and Joe and Jeff ran along with it. It ran across the road, and over the bridge across the creek, and up the little hill on the other side, and down the path and up the steps, and there they all were at the schoolhouse door. (Surely nobody who reads this will be at all surprised when he realizes how swiftly thought can travel.)

"I really don't know what I was made for," added the all-alone pumpkin, "but the thing I'd like most is to be a golden coach and take Cinderella to the ball."

Jack-o'-Lantern

Just then along came Jeff and Joe, roaming through the tall grass of the field, having a good time as boys do, and looking for whatever treasure they could find, and all at once they came upon the all-alone pumpkin.

"Ho!" said Jeff, sitting down on the pumpkin, "this would make a dandy jack-o'-lantern for the party at the schoolhouse tomorrow night!"

"Wouldn't it, just!" replied Joe, "but it's Peter's and he likes pun'kin pies! He'll never let us have it!"

"Let's try, anyway," said Jeff. "We'll ask him to come to the party, too. Perhaps he'd like ice cream and cake and other things as well if he tasted them."

So they left the all-alone pumpkin in the field and ran up to the door of Peter's little house and knocked with a sharp knock, for there wasn't any knocker nor any bell. The door was locked as usual, of course, but Peter heard the knock, and he was so surprised to hear it that he stood quite still for about three minutes, for nobody had ever knocked at his door before. Presently there came another knock, and then Peter unlocked the door and opened it—just a crack.

"Will you please," began Jeff. "Come to the neighborhood party at the schoolhouse," interrupted Joe quickly.

"And let us have the big pumpkin in the field for a jack-o'-lantern," finished Jeff.

Peter fairly gasped with surprise as he repeated, "Party at the schoolhouse? Pumpkin in the field?"

"Yes," said both boys in one breath, "back of the corn patch. We'll show you!"

Peter flung the door wide open,

Stars



Ihe stars must love October; They dance and twinkle so. To the tune played by the crickets In the nights below, And while they go dancing In their moonlit, cloud hung cells, I know the stars make music, too. Like tinkling silver bells!

On a Texas Ranch with Fred

THE car bumped over a rut and came to a halt. Billy Jake, Betty Jane and Fred leaned forward. Nestling among live oak trees whose green leaves sparkled in the mild October air, stood an old, old, weather-beaten log house. Nailed to the front wall under the low wide porch were deer horns seemed to stand awhile."

A man came from around the house. He wore a broad-rimmed high-crowned felt hat, a flannel shirt, high-heeled boots and funny leather things over his trousers.

Billy Jake's eyes opened wide. "Why, it's a cowboy!" he cried happily.

The man grinned. "Howdy, friends," he hailed.

"Howdy," said Fred. "Can you tell me which way to go to reach the main highway?"

"I sure can," said the cowboy, "but now you're here," he added hospitably, "why not get down and rest a spell?"

Fred opened the car door and eagerly Billy Jake and Betty Jane climbed out.

The Fort

"An interesting old building," said Fred, as the two men followed by the children, walked toward the house, which was built of great logs.

"It's called 'Old Fort Lincoln,'" the cowboy told him, "though they tell me it's a heap older than Abraham Lincoln. I reckon the white men must have built it way back yonder in the early Indian days."

Fred paused and looked around. Billy Jake looked around, and what he saw was a great tall structure some distance away with a big wheel on the top that went around and around. He pulled at Fred's hand. "What is it?" he asked.

"That's a windmill, Sonny," the cowboy spoke up. "It draws water from the ground into a tank, then it is let down into troughs for the cattle and the deer."

"Dear!" exclaimed Billy Jake in surprise, and "Dear!" echoed Betty Jane.

"He is telling his friends, the deer and other wild creatures, that we are coming," Fred told him.

There was a slight noise on the ground. Billy Jake looked down. Holding his breath he grabbed Fred by the sleeve and pointed. "Sh!"

"I'm sorry," said the cowboy, "but I want to see a deer. Don't you want to see a deer, Billy Jake?"

"You will see one all right if you stay around here," laughed the boy. Then he added, "Don't you all think you had better stop for the night? The sun is getting low and it's quite a spell to the highway."

Suddenly it stopped and raising its head, sniffed the air. Then up on its hind legs, it sniffed all around.

"What is he doing that for?" asked Betty Jane, forgetting Fred's caution.

The sound of her voice the little fellow dropped and scurrying around knoll, disappeared into a hole.

"What is it? What is it?" cried Billy Jake.

"An armadillo," Fred told him.

"What is a coyote?" Billy Jake's eyes were round with wonder.

"A coyote," the cowboy answered, "an animal that looks a heap like a dog and acts a heap like one when he's tamed."

Here Betty Jane sat up. "I'd like a coyote," she announced in expectant tones.

The next morning after the cowboy had ridden away, Fred turned to the children. "Let's go exploring," he invited.

Betty Jane gave a little skip. "Oh, let's," she cried, and immediately they set off.

And See a Deer

Some distance from the cabin, Fred paused and pointed to a small forest of young live oaks.

"If we may keep very still," he said, "we may see a deer. They like to hide in these oak runners."

The children scarcely breathed. A moment passed and another; then there was a movement among the leaves and a deer raised his face.

With his face toward the three, he stood quite upright, looking at them with his great soft eyes.

"Oh," gasped both children.

"Then, I am going to get him," cried Billy Jake and started forward.

But at his first move, the deer with great leaps bounded away. So fast did he go that all they could see of him was the flash of a short flat white tail as it zigzagged over the tops of the bushes.

"And he looked just as tame," said Billy Jake, wistfully.

"Never mind," Fred consoled him,

Our Lake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last night the rain came down so hard it made a lake in our backyard.

I sailed my boat and had some fun until, at noon, out came the sun;

And then it wasn't long before My lake was gone. And on the shore

My boat was anchored high and dry.

Maybe tonight, down from the sky,

The rain will fall again and make Our yard into a larger lake.

I hope that it will rain and rain, So I can sail my boat again.

Sally L. Briggs

The Secret Land

A Good By Visit

VI

IT WOULD take a long time to tell of all the woods folk with whom the children became acquainted during their summer days in the Secret Land. There was the red squirrel who used to sit on the bough nearest the window and chatter excitedly over every move made inside. There was the field mouse, whose dainty little home under the boulders resembled an Eskimo igloo except that it was made of dry grass instead of snow.

Then there was the woodchuck family, a fat, sleek mother and father, and three fat, downy little children, whose home was marked by a dirt heap in the back yard. Father Woodchuck had a way of sitting up straight and staring hard at the children with his snappy little eyes. Suddenly he would give a quick shrill whistle. Of course the children would jump. They never could help it. And then Father Woodchuck—and all the other woodchucks who happened to be about—would disappear like so many flashes down the hole.

This old house in the woods with its overgrown hill to the road, Father Woodchuck had a way of sitting up straight and staring hard at the children with his snappy little eyes. Suddenly he would give a quick shrill whistle. Of course the children would jump. They never could help it. And then Father Woodchuck—and all the other woodchucks who happened to be about—would disappear like so many flashes down the hole.

But even that did not disturb the placid smiler, who still stared before her with wide-open blue eyes, for Isabel really hadn't been made to look disinterested; the more there yet remained to see and learn, the more work they did at the old house, the more ideas came to them of beautiful things yet to be done. They had never before spent such a happy summer.

The Last Trip

At last two letters came from the city saying that their visit was nearly at an end. They could make but one last journey to the Secret Land. Out across the side hill pasture raced the four children; but when they reached the low sprawling bough under which the road lay, the pack of dogs began to cease, and they fell quietly into silence. This was a rule they had all agreed upon, because it helped keep their Secret Land very secret indeed. They were proud to think that, in spite of their many journeys, there was still no beaten trail along the old road.

This last visit was to be spent in gathering gifts for their parents from the Secret Land. Jack had found a little pond down the brook by the old mill dam; and during the whole month of August, this pond had been dotted with beautiful white pond lilies. The water was shallow; and the children found plenty of boards which they had taken from stone to stone. In this way they could reach and pick as many of the lovely, fragrant things as they wished. They took care to choose these so that the beauty of the place would not be lessened.

They Find Some Apples

After that, came a visit to the tall swamp. As the children moved toward the house for a farewell visit, Tommy's eye caught a gleam of red here and there among the green of the apple branches. "Apples are ripe!" he shouted.

Most of the trees were late, and the children had given the apple crop little attention. But there was one tree hanging full of ripe apples. They were smaller apples than those grown out in Grandfather's well-cared-for orchard; but they grew in the Secret Land and that was enough. There were a few old baskets in the house; and, bringing these, they clambered among the apple boughs and picked as many as they could carry.

At last it was time to go home. Four happy, well-laden children

Up the Attic

"Now," said Daddy, "if you and Isabel care to stay straight off by helping me make rainbows in the attic, where I want to sort out all sorts of things, you may."

"That's just what we should like to do," said Peggy. "And after all, Isabel, you were right to keep smiling."

It was a rare treat to help turn out old treasures in the garret with Daddy to talk about them, and off they went hand in hand, while Mummy said how glad she would be to quietly write a few long-waiting letters.

What a pleasant morning it was while the rain pattered hard on the roof and Isabel, who had been laid on the floor, peacefully took "40 winks."

Toward midday there was a great bustle downstairs—shouts and laughter, much barking from Jock the terrier, then eager calls up to the attic. Isabel was ruthlessly wakened and clutched by one arm, for there was no time to be particular, and they were at the foot of the stairs in no time.

Uncle John Arrives

There stood the most kindly-looking man you can imagine, holding out his arms. Peggy jumped into them, Isabel and all, for it was just her own Uncle John whom she loved dearly and had not seen for more than a year. He had but a few hours to stay with them now, he said, and had quite unexpectedly found his work would bring him in their to

What a good time they had and how forgotten was the rain until Peggy suddenly cried, "Oh, Uncle John! How glad I am it is a wet day, else we should have been miles away!"

It's a real rainbow holiday after all, as Daddy said, and I'll be as pleased as Isabel next time it rains. And there comes the sun after all, and just see! There really is a rainbow to make it quite perfect!"

And so there really was, and then it cleared up altogether, and they all went to Uncle John's station—Isabel not being forgotten.

Peggy found quite a number of friends who thought it would be great fun to join the Rainbow Club. They tried very loyally to be active members, but Isabel, you can imagine, never forgot to smile.

Blanche Balfour.

Chivers' Olde English Marmalade

"The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table"

Prepared by a special process retaining the pleasantly bitter, refreshing properties of the Seville Orange. From Boston, U. S. A., a correspondent writes: "My friends all fall for your Olde English Marmalade." Says a Colonial: "With Chivers' Olde English Marmalade on the table an added interest is given to the breakfast." An English housewife sums up in the words: "At last I have found a perfect Marmalade."

Chivers & Sons, Ltd., The Orchard Factory, Histon, Cambridge, Eng.



"Aw, pshaw! said I to myself this afternoon when the Boss came home and had to get busy raking up leaves—A nice long hike or an exciting game of football is what I had counted on."

"But he hadn't been working more than ten minutes when he raked up

Art News and Comment

Summer Budget and Autumn Plans of the Metropolitan Museum

By RALPH FLINT

A NEW INSTITUTION that has just opened its doors is the Metropolitan Museum of Art, so intensively has its public relations department been cultivated of late. While its lecture series are discontinued during the summer months and many of the various heads of departments are absent on missions of importance to the museum, the general public continues to find the multiple attractions stimulating. Now, of course, the art student body which uses the museum to such good advantage is to be found scattered through the galleries, making notes of this and that and attempting to catch something of the inspiration which has gone into the making of world masterpieces. The copyists are again at their easels and are always a point of interest to those who take their art more readily when seen in the making.

One of the most delightful features of the museum is the handsome green carpet of trailing plant which the Metropolitan Museum's head gardener has cultivated after much struggle in the new classical court. This thick growth of tufted verdure makes a splendid foil for the marble set about in the style of ancient Roman atriums, and contrasts vividly with the colorful background of tinted walls and columns. Indeed this court, with its tall cedars, splashing waters, majestic marbles and bronze mosaics, is one of the few examples of modern installation to be found. In spite of the difficulty of getting plants to grow indoors, the freshness and charm of such adjuncts to the formal lay-out of most museum interiors is not to be denied. ♦ ♦ ♦

The first anniversary of the museum's Cloisters at Washington Heights has come and gone, with the gratifying attendance for the first year of more than 50,000 visitors. Considering the present difficulty of access, this record is a sturdy sign of widespread interest in art among the New York gent. Many improvements have been made in the arrangement of the various sculptures and also in the rooms. The reconstruction of the Romanesque cloister added to the Saint Michael's motor station at Cuxa in the Pyrenees is now completed. Since the Cloisters were opened in May, 1924, eight more stone sculptures from the collection given to the museum by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. have been installed.

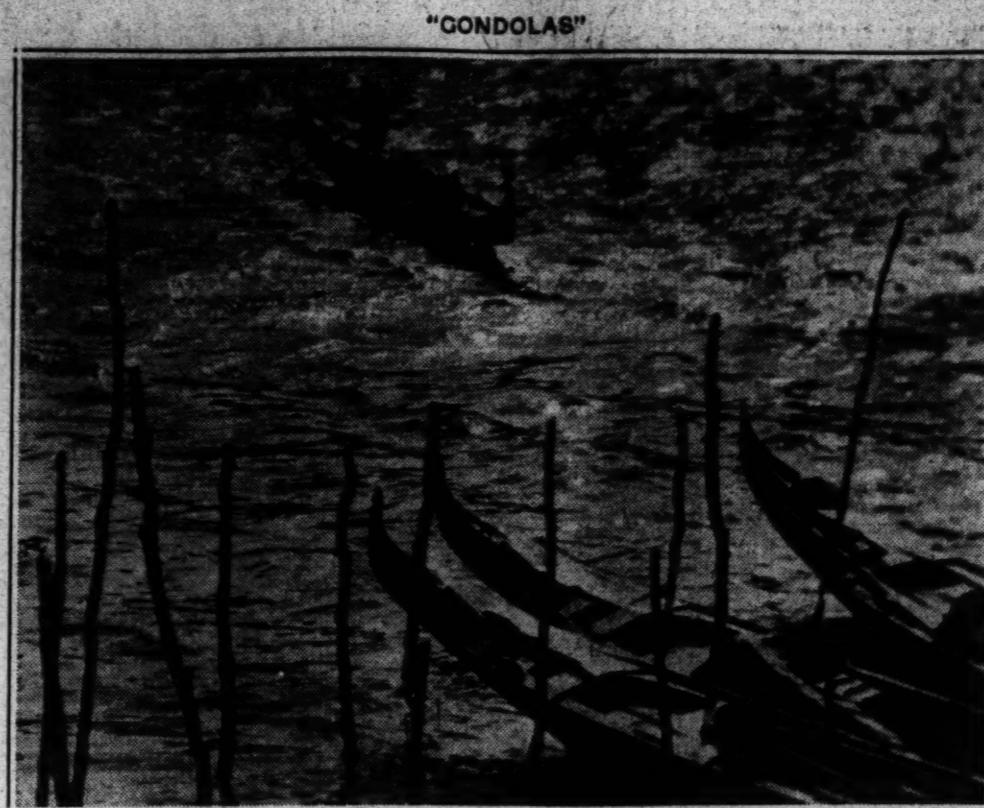
Another accomplishment in installation is the work of rearrangement of the later classical casts, in line with the fine transformation effected by the museum some months ago when other sections of the casts were shown under the new conditions. Careful and well-contracted wall coloring adds immeasurably to the effect of these so often dispiriting copies of famous antiquities. The new installation brings out their intrinsic beauty and reduces them really and convincingly. Casts from sculpture of the fourth century B.C. are the principal items in the new galleries. ♦ ♦ ♦

The retrospective exhibition of Painted and Printed Fabrics which ran through the summer months with such success is about to give way to an exhibition of architectural details from the exteriors of early American houses of New England and the South. This exhibition will be open to the public on Oct. 18.

Among the recent acquisitions to

metropolitan Museum, and it has been discovered in the museum's superb Veroneses "Mars and Venus," the artist had originally intended quite a different effect on the central figure. The X-ray photograph reveals a second head of Venus worked out in the underpainting of the canvas, placed considerably to one side of the finished head, and giving quite a different compositional effect on the artist's part. This discovery authenticates the canvas beyond all possibility of a doubt, as no copyist would have been led to incorporate such contrasting effects in his work. The "Madonna and Child With the Infant Saint John" by Antonello da Messina has also been treated to the same deep-set scrutiny, and here to the underpainting of the museum's new paintings shows alterations which argue a similar authenticity to that of the Veroneses. Here indeed is a new field of investigation into the matter of verifying old masters, and should do much to clear up the vast accumulation of disputatious matter at the hands of the various authorities.

An interesting series of experiments with the X-raying of old paintings has been carried recently by Alan Burroughs for the Metro-



Print by J. Dudley Johnston, Hon. F. R. P. S., Exhibited in London. Copyrighted Photograph

Vienna
Special Correspondence
HITHERTO in Vienna, and, indeed, on the Continent, there has been no retrospective exhibition of British art, otherwise than the loan exhibition in Berlin some quarters of a century ago. So except for those able to go to England, continentalists have had to satisfy their interest with reproductions of the English masters in the art journals. Therefore the surprise and wonder everywhere expressed by the hundreds and hundreds of visitors of all classes, including the working people, to this show of British art hung at the Secession Art Gallery which has been specially decorated for this occasion by Architect Fritz Zelmer.

To pay the expenses of transit and insurance to the Austrian frontier town, Passau, Sir Joseph Duveen contributed largely, costs from there Vienna are defrayed by the Secession and the Friends of Museums Societies; the entrance fees and other profits will more than cover these.

The main stress was from the first placed on a goodly show of retrospective paintings from the time of Elizabeth onward, chiefly portraits, not so much on modern masters as on the work of those artists of the eighteenth and first part of the nineteenth centuries, those who created the famous schools of portrait and landscape painting.

The Elizabethan school is shown in a side room. Its chief exponent is Gheeraerts the Younger, who, though born in Bruges, was only seven years old when his father brought him to England. It was in England that the son became an able, much sought-for portraitist, and a painter of historical subjects. Here are full-length life-sized portraits of Lady Howard and Queen Elizabeth, and masterpieces of portraiture. In the same room are fine examples of Hogarth's group portraits.

But it is the large main room which attracts the greatest attention, and indeed it is a noble array which stands before us. By general acclaim, Sir Henry Raeburn takes the first place for his portraits of children. One of these is of two boys, one poking a stick with all his might through the lining of a hat intent on his own destructive powers, the other holding the hat in place for easy conquest. The whole picture has a sheen of tawny light which adds luster to the marvelous painting; the other which equals this in beauty, is of the Paterson children, two boys and a girl. Another portrait of ex-

ceeding beauty is by Gainsborough, it is of Captain Needham, says the catalogue, but the picture bears the legend: "Thomas, son of Jack V. Killmirey." It is a full-length portrait of a man in a scarlet coat and three-cornered hat, white breeches and high black boots.

All the English masters are repre-

sented by two or more pictures. In

the same room Sir Joshua Reynolds has a place; his "Cupid and Psyche" is so wonderfully moving that one feels the breath while viewing it.

Another of his pictures is of Miss Hickey, a most brilliant example of Reynolds' art; a third is of Lady North. Other pictures in this room are by Romney, Hopper, Francis Cotes, Turner and Sir Thomas Lawrence. Among Romney's portraits is

SHOWN IN VIENNA



Romney's Portrait of Mrs. Davenport, Lent by Sir J. Duveen for the Austrian Retrospective Exhibit of British Art.

that of Mrs. Davenport, for which Sir J. Duveen paid £60,000 a short time ago.

Sir Thomas Lawrence is a tradition in Vienna. He came to this city at the instance of the English Government to paint the historical pictures of the leading English and magnates as ambassador for the Vienna Congress in 1814. Besides these he painted portraits of some of the great Austrian families, including the famous school of Vienna portraitists that a whole school of Vienna families was influenced by him. One of his portraits is of the Duchess of Cleveland, another of Lord Castlereagh, a third is of Countess Cooper, then 19 years old. She afterward became the wife of Lord Palmerston.

The chief landscapists represented are Turner, Bonington and Constable, whose pictures have never been seen in Vienna before. Vienna has had many opportunities of seeing the best examples of the French school exhibited from time to time at the Secession Gallery; now they will have the distinction of some ingenious painting, it may be silver, it may be a cool oxide green. A portrait of Mrs. Adrian Iselin II brings the sculpture up to date in the matter of modern head-dresses.

Mr. Clark shows much resource. There are no dull moments in his show, although there are no supremely inspired ones either. He has a talent for compressing much energy into those small figures; he is convincing in the moments of action.

He seems to have a natural feeling for fluent design, an easy, graceful interplay of linear motives that persist. The dramatic applies to his taste, the story-telling, impressive figures, fill you with awe, or ecstasy. He is best in active moments; he has a fair for inducing one's muscles to action.

His figures would seem only an excuse for developing these linear themes. He is essentially a decorative sculptor not burdened with the ponderous theories of plastic form that preoccupy most modern sculptors so thoroughly that they discard ornament and detail, everything in fact, for the one significant feature of mass and its distribution. Fortunately it is that an art has many ways in which to turn.

D. A.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

B. F. KEITH'S

ROVE & MAYE "WEE" GEORGE

WOOD

Fleurette Jeoffrey—Dare & Wahl

Loew & Len Hallister—Bentell & Gould

Three Aces—Louis & Cherin—Pata

BERT GORDON & CO.

CHICAGO

IN CHICAGO, AT THE CORT THEATRE

CORT

Eves. 50c-\$2 (Ex. Sat. \$3)

Mats. Wed. 50c-\$2; Sat. \$2.50

Books at Box Office. Cost. 25c

"TOMMY THE BIG HIT"

"Tommy" was given the right hand of fellowship.—Tribune.

RESTAURANTS

LONDON, ENGL.

CRAIG'S COURT RESTAURANT

WHITEHALL

1 Minute Trasfigur Square

Three-course luncheon 2/2, also a la carte.

Dinner, 3/2, table d'hote dinner 2/2. Also

Grat. 8:30 to 9.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Allies Inn

1703 New York Avenue Northwest

DINNER

HOME COOKING TOURISTS WELCOME

Opposite Corcoran Art Gallery

BREAKFAST LUNCHEON

NEW YORK CITY

Canadian Pacific Building

RESTAURANT

43D ST. AND MADISON AVENUE

Good Food

Price Reasonable

Breakfast—Lunch—Sodas

CLOSED SUNDAYS

RESTAURANTS

BROOKFIELD, MASS.

The Louise Galloway

Tea House

Boston Post Road, Brookfield, Mass.

RESTAURANTS

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HAVE you renewed your

subscription to the Monitor?

Prompt renewal insures

your receiving every issue,

and is a courtesy greatly

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Society.

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MOTION PICTURES

CECIL B. DEMILLE'S

KING OF KINGS

Directed by Cecil B. DeMille

NOW SHOWING IN

New York City—GAZETTE THEA.

Philadelphia—ALDINE THEA.

Los Angeles—WILSHIRE THEA.

Chicago—OPENING Oct. 16th GRAND THEA.

Atlanta—OPENING Oct. 17th BELMONT THEA.

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FLUCTUATIONS ARE WIDE AND VERY ERRATIC

Early Upturn Followed by
Sharp Losses in Some
Stocks

NEW YORK Oct. 10 (AP)—Price movements were irregular at the opening of the stock market today.

Dunhill International opened up 2½

at a new high, and Missouri Pacific preferred advanced nearly 2 points.

Bethlehem Steel opened a point lower.

Buying of mot's utilities and a few

specifications brought further advances in the first half hour. There was nothing in the news to influence the rise, and

traders ignored the deficit in the bank

reserves reported Saturday.

General Motors and Mack Trucks

were in brisk demand. In the early

dealing, and American Telephone and

People's Gas made sharp advances.

Gold Dust quickly attained a new

peak, and early gains continued

to more than 3 points were marked up by

Pont. Green Cananese, Davison Chemi-

cal and a few others. American

Woolen was among the early weak

spots.

Foreign exchange opened irregular,

and sterling ruled slightly lower

around 4.86 9-16, and French francs

just above 3.92 1-4 cents.

Liquidation Urgent

Reduced prices became general when traders began to liquidate owing to anxiety over the flood of selling orders in special stocks.

A number of speculative issues sold

from 1 to 3 points under Saturday's

closing, with the losses considerably

larger in several of the high-priced

shares.

Delaware & Hudson broke 7 and

Commercial Solvents 6 points.

Dodge Brothers common and preferred

clipped to 14½ and 64, respectively, and

Reinforcing Rand reached 27½, all the

losses of the year.

Bethlehem Steel dropped to 54, a loss

of 3½.

The renewal rate for call loans was

unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bond Trading Light

Bond prices drifted in an aimless

fashion in today's market, with trad-

ers in a rather limited scale. Italian

issues continued to sag after last

week's period of strength, and most

of the recently active domestic issues

were in supply.

Standard Oil of New York 4½

changed hands in moderate amounts

around the peak price for the year,

fractionally higher than the previous

close. International Telephone &

Illinois Central (Chicago, St. Louis &

New Orleans) 4½s were among the

issues trading toward heaviness.

United States Government bonds

were quiet and irregular.

WHEAT DISPLAYS AN UPWARD TREND

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—With a

buzzard reported in Alberta and snow

in Saskatchewan, wheat prices

played an early upward trend today.

Corn was easier, owing to favorable

weather conditions over the corn belt.

All trading lacked volume, specula-

tions holding off pending the Govern-

ment crop report this afternoon.

Opening unchanged to 4½¢ high,

as wheat later scored general up-

turn. Corn started unchanged to 4½¢

off, and subsequently weakened all

around. Oats held firm. Provisions

were inclined to sag.

Opening prices today: Wheat—Dec.

1.37 ½@ 4½; March 1.35 ½@ 4½; May

1.37; Corn—Dec. 93½; March 96 60

60; May 98 60; Oats—Dec. 48 60

60; May 50 60; May 50 60.

DIVIDENDS

United States Rubber Company de-

clared the first preference dividend of

52 on the first record Oct. 15.

General Ribbon Mills declared the

annual dividend of 1½ per cent

on the preference payable Dec. 1

per cent to stock of Record Nov. 14.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Henry & Co., New York

and Boston, Mass.)

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

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ITALIAN EXPORT BENEFITS MUCH BY INSTITUTE

Credit Measures and Aids in Shipping Are Put Into Effect

ROME (Special Correspondence)—The National Export Institute celebrated its first anniversary recently, when the retiring president, Dr. Alberto Pirelli, reported on the year's work in the presence of Signor Mussolini and a distinguished gathering of statesmen and business men.

Besides an extensive information service carried on by publications and correspondence, the Institute has faced the need for insuring export credits, and has been instrumental in securing the foundation of a company for this purpose. It has also secured from the Government the guarantee of those credits which, while presenting special risks owing to political and other conditions, are consistent with the great importance for Italian trade. A decree-law has already authorized a special section of the National Insurance Institute to guarantee such credits by policies on which a premium of 1 to 4 per cent of the amount guaranteed is charged.

Applications are made through the Export Institute. Should the foreign debtor default when payment falls due, the policyholder is entitled to receive, six months after his credit has matured, 25 per cent of the amount guaranteed, and at the end of the ninth month a further 25 per cent is paid to him. Should payment be delayed beyond 12 months the policyholder is indemnified for the remaining 50 per cent. The risks thus guaranteed by the Government may not exceed, during the period comprised between the publication of the decree and June 30, 1928, a sum of 200,000,000 lire. The guaranteed may in no case cover more than 6 per cent of the total value of the goods in connection with which it is given.

Product Handling Systematized

Another field in which the institute has worked to good effect is that for the organization of the Italian fruit and vegetable export trade. The complex problem has been tackled in all its aspects. Oral and written propaganda and practical demonstrations have brought home to growers and dealers the lesson they must learn, more especially with regard to standardization, grading and packing, and special legislation has made certain improvements in these respects, economy on all exporters of citrus fruit.

Steps are being taken with the co-operation of the Bank of Sicily and the Citrus Fruit Exchange to organize an establishment on the lines of the American packing houses, so as to co-ordinate methods of storing, grading and packing. The Ministry of Communications has been induced to improve shipping facilities and to make some changes in the rates charged. Special services are being organized to keep exporters of fruit and vegetables in close touch with the needs of foreign markets.

Dealing with the choice of export markets, Dr. Pirelli drew attention to the marked tendency of Italian trade to enlarge its sphere of action, thus rendering it progressively independent of intermediate markets. Reviewing the trade situation in the months which have elapsed since the lira began to recover, the speaker noted that the decline in imports, notwithstanding larger purchases of coal and wheat, was due to the desire to reduce stocks of raw materials, progressively depreciating with the revalorization of the lira, and also to the undoubted trade depression of recent months. Within limits the reduction of stocks is beneficial, as it reduces passive interest charges which weigh in production cost. But if carried beyond a certain limit such reductions deplete the reserves which the country should have. On the whole, the reduction of imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods is not desirable, as it generally denotes reduced industrial activity.

Exports on High Level

During the same months exports have remained at a level which has exceeded expectations. This has been due to many causes: the delivery of orders already booked, the need of liquidating depreciating stocks, the stimulus given to export activities by the reduced demand on the home market, the desire to keep up trade connections during the readjustment period, and, last but not least, the keen sense of the Italian business man of his duty to the Nation and to the workers whom he employs, which often makes him willing to carry on even at a personal loss.

Referring to the price discrepancies which have followed the rise in value of the lira, Dr. Pirelli pointed out that in May they had brought gold prices in Italy to a level of 7 per cent in excess of those ruling in the United States, but he noted the marked improvement which has since set in, an improvement which has now brought them 1.2 per cent below the American level. "The present crisis," he said, "will certainly lead to a general revision of production costs and to the introduction of improved technical methods on the farm, no less than in the factory, in distribution as well as in production."

Dr. Pirelli has resigned from office owing to his recent election to the important duties of president of the International Chamber of Commerce. He has been succeeded in the position of president of the National Export Institute by Signor Guido Jung, whose business ability and wide financial and international experience will, it is generally conceded, be of the greatest value in the important work intrusted to his care.

AGUST MEAT PACKING SALES

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Sales billed to domestic and foreign customers during August and September totalled 1,000,000 in this country were 4.1 per cent under last year and 2.4 per cent above July, according to Chicago's meat packers. In their first 10 months of the current year sales increased over the previous year by 1.1 per cent, 2.4 per cent in November, but showed declines ranging from 1.2 per cent to 1.1 per cent in the following nine months.



KANSAS EXPECTS \$542,000,000 YIELD ON RECORD CROP

Corn Does Best for Years—Banks Improve—Joy in All Sections

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10 (Special)—With the Kansas corn crop safe and expected to yield more bushels to the acre than any crop in 40 years, the State is looking back on one of the most satisfactory crop seasons in history.

"The corn crop is made now," declared J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. "While the crop will not be as big in proportion to the total grain yield of the State as it was in earlier times when corn was the main crop, the yield, per acre, will be the largest possibly in two thousand years."

Although Mr. Mohler has not completed his official report of total crop values for the State, preliminary surveys have indicated that Kansas will reap one of the greatest monetary harvests in history, possibly the greatest peace time money yield. Commenting on independent computations that the total value of Kansas crops would reach possibly to \$542,000,000 Mr. Mohler said he believed estimates of corn values were low, and that the aggregate yield of Kansas crops might go above that figure.

Particular rejoicing is being expressed in the northern and northwestern part of the State where the depression in the last five years has been severe. While the western and southwestern sections had fair to good crops during that period, the northwestern sections have suffered droughts and continual crop failures. The past year many farmers found it necessary to drive their stock out of the State, as they did not raise enough feed to keep their animals through the winter.

Then, when harvesting day came, and the children surprised Mrs. Kunning, a widow and resident of the near-by old ladies' home, when they presented her with a basket of fresh vegetables of their own harvesting. Ever since last April, when the children older than 12, who had been staying with Mrs. Kunning, whose husband had been a gardener for Howard Gould, had watched the young gardeners at work. She saw the first bits of green begin to sprout, and she took as much pride in the early shoots as did the children themselves, who came every afternoon after school to tend the little plots.

Then, when harvesting day came, and the children surprised Mrs. Kunning with a full basket of beets and radishes, lettuce and onions which they had gathered, Mrs. Kunning could hardly keep back the tears of joy that were prompted by this expression of love on the part of the young gardeners. And, judging from the faces of the children who remembered her, the joy was not all one-sided, for ten radiant smiles that bespoke the blessedness of giving accompanied the presentation.

BROWNIES are little girls between the ages of 7 and 10—not old enough to be Girl Scouts—and Betty, according to a contribution from M. S. V. of Buffalo, N. Y., is one. She asked her mother one day if folks would think it looked silly if she took a blind boy ever so much larger than herself, out for a walk. The mother asked if there was not something in her Brownie promise that would help her to decide. There must have been, for Betty took the young man out and they walked for more than an hour in the bright fall sunshine.

WE ARE reminded by a clipping from the London Times Weekly, sent in by a friend, of the parties given to disabled ex-service men in the gardens of Buckingham Palace by the "Not-Forgotten" Association. The honored guests arrived in motor-coaches and were provided refreshments by the Queen and Princess Mary.

MISS L. S. shares with the Sunday an experience of a theatrical couple who found themselves without board or means. On presenting their case frankly to the landlady, she invited them to stay until "something turned up." When two days later, a telegram arrived offering them a season's contract, the landlady shared their rejoicing, even to the extent of requiring no security in lieu of payment—not even trunks—as they set out.

BOY SCOUT CAMP HAS LARGE AREA

10,600 Acres Acquired in Sullivan County, N. Y.—Ready Next Summer

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate \$2.00 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

AUTOMOBILE TOURS

SEE BOSTON

Its historic and delightful suburbs, with parties going on Mr. Johnson's tour. Trips to Lynn, Marblehead and Salem; Concord, Lexington and W. Newbury; New Hampshire; Pleasant View Home.

Lincoln cars used with experienced drivers. \$10.00 per day. \$100.00 per week.

GEORGE C. HUNTER, 30 Dundee St., Boston, Mass.

DRYMAKING

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MOVING AND STORAGE

RETURN LOAD from New York City to Boston, Oct. 10 or 11. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OLD ESTABLISHED hardware business in a country community; excellent location; for sale; for entire or small part sell; part or full; good trade.

CHAUFEUR or companion, American Protestant, 20 years old, with steady, large, low expenses. Buick or Stearns Knight cars; A-1 references. Address Post Office Box 1641, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MARY F. KINGSTON, 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. COR. 1554

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretaries, bookkeepers, stenographers, typists, clerks, beginners, experienced. Ashland 6018.

IDA M. FOX—PERSONNEL SERVICE

Office Positions for Men and Women 258 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1805, Barclay 5657

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women. 15 East 40th St., N. Y. C. Lexington 2623

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILOE'S NURSE—Settled, educated, child 6 yrs. Box 104, New York City. Schuyler 6720 (N. Y. C.)

RELIABLE switchboard supervisor or operator capable of handling busy board; 12 years' experience. Box 104, New York City.

WATERLOO, N. Y.—Companion or companion-keeper by refined lady experienced in all kinds of housework. Box X-35, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG lady educated, refined, desire position as companion, maid, girl attendant; references. Calaisians 5654 (New York City).

STEEL INGOT OUTPUT OFF

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Production of steel ingots in September is calculated at 2,232,108 gross tons by American Iron and Steel Institute, compared with 1,747,553 in August and 1,912,355 in September.

12 per cent to 11.1 per cent in the following nine months.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1927

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

A New Industrial Partnership

ACCEPTING as correct the considered observations of economists and students who are in position to analyze industrial conditions in the United States and to contrast them with those in other countries, it would appear that by a simple and harmless process there has been effected, in America, what amounts to an almost complete industrial revolution. There has been accomplished, perhaps more thoroughly than in some other countries, what approaches, even if it does not absolutely reach, the democratization of industry. Without a resort to the methods of political socialism and its kindred doctrines the people of the United States, according to Francis H. Sisson of New York, in an article in a recent issue of the Industrial Digest, are moving toward the realization of social ideals. This progressive step has been taken without confiscation of private property in the name of the governing authority, and likewise without violent uprisings by wage earners. Best of all, individual initiative has been preserved and encouraged, because the rewards of endeavor and accomplishment are assured those to whom they rightfully belong.

If definite knowledge is sought in an endeavor to forecast the length of the present era of industrial prosperity in the United States, a basis for such an estimate may be found in the fact that among the holders of stock in many of the producing industries, as well as in some of the larger public service corporations, are those who have found it possible to become investors because of their ability to lay aside a portion of the wages paid them in the very industries in which they now have a proprietary interest. As the percentage of these holders increases, so will the possibility of any serious disputes between Labor, so called, and Capital, so called, diminish. There is being established a practical and workable form of democratization which, it may confidently be hoped, will for an indeterminate period serve as a safeguard against the sophistries of political disturbers and the preachers of the doctrine of unrest.

It is interesting to seek, even somewhat superficially, to analyze the influences and conditions which have contributed to the establishment of this newer order. No doubt what has been accomplished would have been long delayed had not Labor proved its ability to organize itself effectively and to enforce its just demands for better working conditions and a fair wage. Another contributing factor, no doubt, is the extension of arbitration through the action of state and national legislatures in providing an effective legal method of adjusting and settling industrial and commercial disputes. Still another influence has been the outlawing and practical elimination of the saloon. Millions of dollars formerly wasted annually now find their way into savings banks or other depositories and thence into business or industrial partnerships.

Looking forward, therefore, it would seem that the promise is that the abundant prosperity of the present is only an indication of that greater enjoyment of the fruits of honestly directed effort which a fuller realization of this newer national moral code will bring. There is no disposition apparent to force the adoption of these means and methods upon any country or people outside the United States. But there should be, now and henceforth, a determination to prevent the avowed enemies of this newer democracy from destroying what has been so happily built up.

What Radio Listeners Want

CERTAIN facts regarding popular preferences in connection with radiocast music as just made public by Arthur Williams, vice-president of commercial relations of the New York Edison Company, will doubtless be a surprise to some. The information referred to was obtained through a questionnaire recently distributed by the company in connection with the "Edison Hour," which is radiocast weekly from station WRNY, New York. By the method used 4800 radio listeners cast 79,800 votes in regard to fifty composers and eighteen types of musical compositions.

The opinions registered are both significant and surprising. The first ten composers in order of choice are: Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Schubert, Victor Herbert, Richard Wagner, Felix Mendelssohn, Fritz Kreisler, Franz Liszt, Charles Gounod, Peter Tchaikovsky, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The first ten compositions are: Overture to "Tannhäuser," Wagner; "Poet and Peasant" Overture, von Suppe; "Marche Militaire," Schubert; Fifth Symphony, Beethoven; "Unfinished Symphony," Schubert; Ballet Music from "Faust," Gounod; Meditation from "Thais," Massenet; "Leibesfreud," Kreisler; "H. M. S. Pinafore," Sullivan; "Nutcracker" Suite, Tchaikovsky. Mr. Williams sheds additional light on the voting by analyzing the ballots in these words:

The standard of musical taste of radio audiences is very much higher than perhaps it is commonly rated. Following close after Beethoven, considered by musicians the master of composers, with 3245 votes, comes Franz Schubert with 2971 votes. Third is . . . Victor Herbert, whom 2935 included in their preferences.

Second in popularity, to Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser" as a type of musical composition comes the "Poet and Peasant" overture by Franz von Suppe with the "Marche Militaire" of Franz Schubert third. The musical tastes of men and women are practically alike. Instrumental solos proved to be more popular than vocal solos. 2720 votes favoring the former and 1422 the latter. For orchestral music alone 2110 votes were cast.

One of the significant facts shown in the questionnaire, which seems to indicate that the tastes of listeners everywhere are alike, is that the relative position of the leading composers and compositions were the same for each thousand of the questionnaires tabulated. The space left on the questionnaire for remarks provoked lively comment. The men had more to say and were more positive in their opinions than the women. Thirty asked for jazz and 135 denounced it in no gentle terms.

In the few questions appended concerning the broadcasting of household matters the women indicated a preference for talks relating to cooking.

These figures may be studied with profit by the makers of radio musical programs. They indicate plainly that radio audiences are in no respect different in their tastes from those that gather to hear music in symphony halls or in public parks, where band concerts are given.

The people of all grades of society prefer the best music. They call for it in their requests. They show their enjoyment of it in the vigor and spontaneity of their applause. Particularly as indicating the trend of popular taste would it be well for radiocasting companies to ponder on the fact that on the Edison questionnaires, while thirty persons asked for jazz, there were nearly five times that number who warmly objected to that sort of composition. It is made perfectly plain by the votes sent in that efforts to raise rather than lower popular taste in music through radiocasting will meet with hearty response from the listening public.

A Wide Gulf Being Bridged

WHILE politicians and economists and business interests are differing on the question of farm relief, women's clubs have been conducting a valuable experiment in bringing together town and rural residents on a common meeting ground for the discussion of common problems. While it is likely that political action on farm relief has not been mentioned at any of these meetings, certain it is that the city women who have journeyed to the country and the farm women who have come to town for these affairs have developed a mutual understanding which promises an amicable adjustment of joint or individual difficulties.

One city club invited eleven groups of rural women for an evening's entertainment, 150 women coming over well nigh impassable roads to hear the reading of a play with rural setting. Over the refreshment tables there were discussions as the result of which one woman present said that it seemed that they had experienced another step toward the fulfillment of their "desires to strive to touch and to know the great common woman's heart of us all."

The women of another prairie section have been entertained in the neighboring city and have themselves sponsored a community meeting attended by ninety women from near-by places. And another club furnishes a story of eight town women who drove through a heavy snow storm to give a play in a community house for a group of farm women who have no club of their own.

It is in simple ways like these that women are bridging what once seemed a wide gulf between those of their own sex who live on farms and those who live in towns, and no one can doubt that both groups are benefiting by the exchange of ideas and opinions.

The President and Latin America

THAT President Coolidge's interest in fostering international friendship is not lessened as his term of office draws to a close, is evidenced by two recent events which bear upon the relations of the United States to the southern republics of this hemisphere. It is difficult to say, indeed, which of the two things to be considered here holds greater promise of usefulness and amity: the President's outspoken interest in the establishment of an international highway, running all the way from Maine to Chile, or his coming visit to Cuba, for the opening of the Sixth International Conference of American States, Jan. 16, at Havana. Better facilities for intercommunication between nations, as well as the personal acquaintance of the chief magistrates, must by the nature of things improve understandings, and make less possible occurrences where differences of opinion between governments arouse public animosity.

Senator Fletcher of Florida no doubt voices public opinion when, in commenting on the President's Cuban trip, he says that he would like to see him make a speech in purport, statesmanship and wisdom like the address Woodrow Wilson made at Mobile, at the Southern Commercial Conference, in which he pledged that the United States would never seek a foot of territory in conquest or aggression against the southern republics. Nor is it to be doubted that President Coolidge's address will overshadow in importance all other matters before the Pan-American conference.

With relation to the Maine to Chile highway which the President envisages more clearly as a result of his recent talk with Henry W. Watson, Representative, of Pennsylvania, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, it is of interest to learn that such an international artery has for some time been looked upon by President Coolidge as an economic enterprise with far-reaching benefits. It may well be, however, that the three months which Representative Watson spent in South America, and of which he told the President, further convinced the latter that much was to be gained by a project that in this age of motor transportation would be a natural corollary to the present quick and efficient means for intercommunication.

Traversing, as will such a proposed highway, many of the countries in both Central and South America before reaching its terminal at Valparaiso, Chile, it is easily understood how all these Latin-American republics will share in its benefits. Were such an enterprise made possible through the initiative of President Coolidge as he leaves the White House, it would constitute a monument of pacific endeavor.

Canada Waits

CERTAIN states bordering on the Great Lakes, and others adjacent to these, have a deep interest in the proposed improvement of the St. Lawrence River, to complete the deep waterway from the ocean to the head of the lakes. According to Mr. Phillips, the United States Minister to Canada, speaking in Toronto recently, the people of twenty-two states want the outlet to the sea.

In view of the vast resources in the northwest of the Dominion still to be opened to development, Mr. Phillips said, the people of the United States have thought it likely that Canada would have a similar interest in this great project. For that reason, the Administration at Washington has asked the Dominion to consider the making of a treaty under which the international deep waterway may be built.

In the city of Toronto, and generally throughout the Province of Ontario, Mr. Phillips would find an encouraging interest in the project.

Like most of the lake ports on the United States side, Toronto and Hamilton and Port Arthur and Fort William aspire to become ports for ocean shipping. But it is only necessary to look at the map of Canada to see that there is nothing like the United States density of population on the Canadian side. There may be 40,000,000 people in the United States directly interested in the St. Lawrence deep waterway. It is doubtful whether many more than 5,000,000 in Canada are much concerned.

In the city with the largest population, Montreal, there has been very little to encourage action on the part of the Dominion to proceed with the treaty. Elsewhere in the Province of Quebec, although it is probable that the lower St. Lawrence ports would benefit by an increase in the grain shipment over the improved route, public opinion is largely indifferent. The Maritime Provinces would be inclined to regard it as extravagant expenditure, of little or no advantage to Canada. Similar criticism has been voiced in the Canadian West.

Winnipeg might have been expected to show some interest in the project. It would bring ocean shipping within an easy train journey of the prairie metropolis. But the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are engrossed in the Hudson Bay Railway experiment, to establish an ocean route through the Hudson Strait. Quite evidently Canada is less interested than the United States, and apparently is waiting for more evidence that the project would be for the general advantage of Canada before engaging to go through with it.

Autumn and the Essayists

THE poet's observation that to those who love its ways, nature "speaks a various language," is justified; and the varied views expressed through the seasonal essays and poems are an interesting commentary on the universal love of beauty. No one, to be sure, needs to be told that the autumn world is afame with the indescribable loveliness of blending and contrasting colors; yet, in the pleasant hours spent with the essayists, one feels a kinship with those who have appreciated and have measurably described one's own emotions in regard to the scenes, of which, when all is written, the half has not been told.

Each one gathers according to his training and habits of thinking, and so, the botanist must have his sober pleasure in telling us why the "leaf-falling moon" strews the woods and fields with scarlet, gold, and purple leaves. The mere observer has perhaps supposed that October alone is responsible for the carnival. But by no means is all the splendor of the blazing hills and valleys an impromptu exhibit. Indeed, as early as July, autumn was on the way; and trees, moved by something marvelously akin to wisdom, began drawing back from green leaves, through twig and stem, the precious "cambium," storing it for coming springtime foliage, and leaving the gorgeous mineral compounds to fall back, with brilliant display, to the soil whence they came, and will come again in successive seasons. Here is a cycle of activity so quiet, so orderly, so achieving, and so wonderful that, in contemplating it, one is moved to admiring gratitude for its hint of the infinite wisdom which preserves the identity of all that is good and beautiful.

Somewhat more practically, perhaps, yet pointing to a provision no less marvelous, someone else reminds us that October is the commissary of the year, storing up for the less productive season to follow. A prodigal provider indeed is October, and as a colorist, never niggardly. As lavishly as on the leaves, it pours its paint pots over the apples and nuts, the squashes and cabbages, the corn and pumpkins and grapes. To some, vegetables are homely and commonplace. Perhaps they are, but nevertheless they are wonderful, and point to the true unity of beauty and utility.

Then, lest one be too much taken up with the red raw in the autumn woods of the present day, another writer bids his readers walk with him in autumn days, in the latter half of the first century, over the pleasant farm of Horace. From this vantage, one sees "the Sabine Hills afame with autumn tints, and the changing hues of trailing vine and climbing ivy, adding beauty to towering castle and ancient ruin."

Who, then, after these pleasant expeditions, far and near, would not conclude that the seasons are always young! And this is precisely what another essayist, glimpsing the truth of perpetual newness in all that is good and beautiful, has declared. Autumn, this one says, is young, wistful, prankish, definite, and much beloved. Therefore, there are "in his hands, leaves of gold for wreaths and across his shoulders a coat of many colors."

Editorial Notes

The Federal Trade Commission is going to investigate complaints that manufacturers have paid salaries or fees to professional golfers as a means of persuading them to use certain balls to the exclusion of others. If this results in the price of balls being sliced, every golfer, with the possible exception of Bobby Jones, will want the commission to investigate the stroke which slices the ball.

The director of the California Department of Agriculture has advised prune growers that the way to market an overproduction is to grade up the product to such a quality that the public will want more of it. It sounds as though that would apply to more than prunes.

Farm conditions are reported as never better, and bumper staple crops seem to be the rule. This should mean prosperity and relief to those farmers who do not hold their crop too long for a better market and get caught in a slump.

The Standard Oil Company reports that at the present time there is a year's supply of oil above the ground. This does not mean, however, that the consumer will not have to "dig" before the supply is exhausted.

Reforestation of presidential timber now seems to be the chief concern of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Can flying at \$30 per lesson be classified as "higher education"?

The Kaleidoscope of the Old White House

HOW simple a thing proves the talismanic touch which turns the kaleidoscope of memory and gives us joyful pictures of other days and other folk. It was only a glimpse of a distant country vista, caught on an interurban tram taken as an escape from the jarring noises of a crowded business section of a large city one summer's day that brought them all before me.

There was a long line of poplar trees, their soft silver-lined leaves turning ever and anon to the west, the end, up two deep terraces, a white house straggled back to join its shed and barn. That was all! Yet, as I sped along through the cool air, the wind playing tunes in the grasses and trees by the wayside, nodding the heads of the daisies and buttercups and purple asters and young goldenrod, another rambling white house, set at the head of two deep terraces separated by a stately avenue of poplars, displaced everything about me.

The old house with its pillars front, the friendly roof-tree peeping over the long wide porch guarding two sides of the house as if to see what its children were doing, came upon the scene. I saw the white ruffed curtains drawn to each side as if inviting one to peer within the cozy room where sat grandmother in the old curly maple rocker, putting patches on a pair of diminutive breeches; the tiny pantry window, and within, the stone doughnut jar; the great maple tree growing so close to the side porch as to invite an adventurous youngster to climb its gnarled branches.

The evening lamp has been lighted within that white house. It is Friday night and up the winding staircase the quartet steals to convenient hiding places in the various rooms letting on the long hall above. Then door after door surreptitiously opens, and at any presumptuous combat a pillow flies from some other darkened door, at times endangering the noble bust of the Father of their Country reposing in the niche at the head of the stairs. The famous battle of the pillows which was always allowed these visitors to this old homestead, was on.

Then came the long, high-banked terrace with the old well-sweep on the most precipitous part of the bank, down whose long grassy sides that quartet of youngsters rolled in summer, or on whose icy slope when the terraces were cascaded in white they plunged on their sleds, dodging with gleeful excitement the poplars on either side of the drive to the far end of the garden.

At its foot was the old walnut tree, in whose dense shade they lay in joyous abandon on days when fleecy clouds hung low over the place, making dark patterns upon the wavy nap of the green carpet; or in the fall gathered the long, luscious nuts with their velvety coats to be cracked in the winter evenings for walnut taffy.

The old curved board walk leading to the horse block at the driveway, was now given a close-up, when the old surrey with the chestnut horse drew up before it and grandmother with her black and white shawl and bonnet, her sweet face always half smiling, came out through the side door and went for her daily ride, with one of the four most deserving the distinction of sitting by her side.

Down the long poplar drive the picture slowly unfolded till it showed the barn door. There sat a serious-faced youngster, while one by one, others of his age, both boys and girls, half seriously presented the copper, the price of admission to this "Greatest Show On Earth," passing after a bit of haggling to the darkened interior where before an improvised curtain made up of grandmother's old sheets were benches and boxes.

What excitement and suspense as the curtain rises upon the first act in the wilds of America with a tepee and a befeathered and bejeweled Indian sitting quietly beside it! Then what scenes followed—a cross between a wild-west show and a one-ring circus, with a suggestion of a Forty-

Niner's camp at the end, bizarre enough to satisfy the most exacting boy adventurer.

Again the scene shifts. The lower terrace, beyond the poplar drive, stretches in all its green, wavy smoothness to its steep banks at the far edge, along which grew shrubbery high and thick, behind which lay forbidden territory, ever desirable. Then clearly, almost lovingly, the picture closed up around the small pine grove nestling in the center of that terrace, the land of pure delights for that four. In its midst was a large red granite bowlder surrounded by a carpet of pine needles, fringed with the tall grass of the terrace, which seemed to hedge it protectively about. In solemn council about the old rock which served for a camp fire sat a group of Indian chiefs, in deep contemplation, their bobbing plumage a bit more animated than their prototypes would have deemed worthy of such dignitaries.

The early twilight has fallen, and before the old stone, so apparently unperturbed by the varying roles it was required to play in their growing-up drama, is now a goal, in front of which a lad with closed eyes guards a club. Anon, an alert opponent snatches the club, flinging it far out upon the terrace, while over the green scampers in all directions lads and lasses, disappearing over this bank and that, dodging in between the shrubbery, to some hiding place ere their goal keeper could recover the club and catch one unwaried youngster.

The evening lamp has been lighted within that white house. It is Friday night and up the winding staircase the quartet steals to convenient hiding places in the various rooms letting on the long hall above. Then door after door surreptitiously opens, and at any presumptuous combat a pillow flies from some other darkened door, at times endangering the noble bust of the Father of their Country reposing in the niche at the head of the stairs. The famous battle of the pillows which was always allowed these visitors to this old homestead, was on.

Then at a tinkle of a bell from below, down those gracefully curving stairs with their mahogany bannister the four rushed, to gain the coveted places on either side of grandmother, who was already seated upon the long haircloth sofa in front of the fireplace. What stories there were of the old pioneer days in Michigan when grandmother and grandfather had arrived in the swamps of their old farm and begun life together in those stirring, satisfying days with plenty of Indians and bears and wild game to spice up the scene.

Last of all came the final scene that lingered with me long after the kaleidoscope had ceased turning and followed me into the busy hours of another working day. It was always closed each day in the old white house. The old black leather Psalter was placed on grandmother's knee, and from those coarse print pages in that voice which no clamor of modern noises and rambunctious tones can ever drown out came those beautiful old poems of the "sweet singer of Israel," with their subtle imagery, their wondrous beauty of phrase, their compelling, lingering music—that singeth over and over again in thought, bringing peace in the midst of press and stress, and the stories of that shepherd lad on the hillside watching beneath the quiet stars come to rest in memory.

E. H. H.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

THE names of two of Berlin's most important concert halls have been changed. The one hitherto known as the Klinworth-Scharwenka Hall, after two famous musicians, is now the Schwechten Hall, while the larger one adjoining it which was formerly the Bluetner will be known in future as the Bach Hall. The latter, completely renovated and remarkably handsome in pale gray and gold tones with touches of pink, opened the concert season with a recital by Miss Nevada van der Veen of New York. The beautiful building—seating 1800—was a worthy setting for this vocalist who completely captivated the large audience.

Miss van der Veen received a hearty welcome and as the evening proceeded her hearers became enthusiastic. Her program was well chosen, comprising Hugo Wolf, Richard Strauss, Four Hebridean Folk Songs and Rachmaninoff, and she paid her Berlin audience the compliment of singing all her songs, with the exception of the folk songs, in German. Her beautiful voice, of unusual range, was heard perhaps to best advantage in Wolf's "Mignon" and Strauss' "Befreiung," but the "Lied des Leid" of Rimsky-Korsakoff was particularly appreciated and was repeated. At the close of the concert Miss van der Veen was not allowed to depart without according a number of encores, finally singing "Annie Laurie" to her own accompaniment. Michael Raueheisen, who was the accompanist, otherwise